

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

MAY, 1895.

PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF 1703.

(Continued from page 736.)

*Mayors of Philadelphia.

† Provincial Councillors and Assembly-men.

† John Parsons	Matthew Parker (Coventry)	George Painter
† William Penn, junior	* Clem ^t . Plumsted	Nicholas Pearse
James Parrott	John Portafield	Nathaniel Page
† Caleb Pusey	Henry Preston	Bartholomew Penrose
Thomas Potts, ye Currier	George Plumley	Thomas Pryor
Nathaniel Pettit	John Powell	Samuel Parker
Nathaniel Puckle	John Parker	William Preston (Frnkfrd.)
Mecajah Perry & Co.	* Samuel Preston	Nathaniel Poole
John Pinyard, ye Cooper	Charles Plumly	William Poole
Edward Penington	Thomas Parsons	Jane Parker
Samuel Peres	Abraham Potter	† Joseph Pidgeon
Benjamin Pomly	Anthony Pamer	Alex. Paxton
	Col ^l . Quarry	
* Charles Read	William Royall	Francis Rawle
Margaret Richardson	Elizabeth Roberts	William Raning
† John Redman	Jacob Reall	Parnall Rogers
Constance Robinson	Josiah Rolfe	Capt. David Robertson
* George Roch (Rock)	Thomas Rutter	Samuel Robinson, ye Painter
John Richard, ye Butcher	Revarde (widow)	William Robinson
† William Rodney	Ann Richardson	Andrew Robinson

William Lee, 9—12—1700, was executor of the will of John Brookes, of Phila.; 5—2—1701, was overseer to will of John Townsend, of Phila.; 1—2—1707—8, was witness to will of Henry Badcock, of Phila.; 10—25—1709, was mentioned in will of Elizabeth Fishbourn, of Chester, Chester Co., Pa., as was also Hannah Lee, wife of John Lee; 1—16—1715, was mentioned in will of Robt. Yeldall, of Phila.; 4—8—1711, proved, 11—10—1711, No. 218, Book C. p. 268, signed Wm. Lea. His will: Baptist; merchant, living at 2nd St. and Andrews alley, mentions his daughter, Prudence Sanders, widow, gets 2 houses on Front st., Phil., second daughter, Sarah, youngest daughter, Hannah, each get one house on E. side of 2nd st.; two brothers, John and Joseph Lee, of Yorkshire, England, each get £50—their children not named; John Hart, of Bucks Co.; Sam'l Jones, of Pennapack; Thos. Martin, of Chester Co.; Nathaniel Jenkins, of Phila., Baptist preachers, each £5; William Lee mentions his wife, Joan; he freed certain negroes. 8—9—1683, William Lee and Joan South were married outside of the Friends meeting at Burlington, N. J., in open court, and confessed and apologized to the meeting. The Friends

Joseph Ramstead	Joseph Radman	George Ross
Jacob Regneir	Samuel Rowland	Richard Road
Lydia Roswell & Co.	Jeremiah Riall	Andrew Rudman
Daniel Radley	James Rae	Peter Ranier
	Richard Robinson	
John Scott (New York)	Steven Stapler, ye Butcher	Nathaniel Sykes
Samuel Smith (Burlington)	Henry Stevens	Gavin Stevenson
John Sims	Edward Smoutt	Capt. Spey
Arthur Savadge	Enoch Storey	Abraham Scott
Andrew Sims	Thomas Stackhouse	Gyles Shelley (N. Y.)
Joseph Shippen	Thomas Shelley, ye Cooper	Charles Sober
Jacob Spicer (W. J.)	John Sener	James Sanderland
James Smith (Boston)	Edward Shippen, junior	* Nathan Standbery
* † Edward Shippen, senior	Capt. Richard Sleigh	Benjamin Shurmer
John Stonehouse	Miles Storster	Richard Sharpe
Sarah Sanders	Hannah Streete	† John Swift
James Steel	Thomas Stewart (Barbadoes)	Thomas Sharpe
Capt. James Thomas	John Tucker & Co. (Bermudas)	Penticoast Teague
James Teuxberry	Robert Tomson	William Taylor, ye Btswn.
John Thomas, ye Tailor	Joshua Titterry	

Records of Phila. Co. show Burials:—5—16—1690, Sarah Lee, daughter to Wm. and Joan; 5—18—1690, Hannah Lee, daughter to Wm. and Joan; 6—6—1702, Rebecca Lee, daughter to Wm. and Joan; 2—14—1710—11, William Lee; 5—10—1714, Sarah Lee, daughter of Wm., died *unn.*; Joan; 9—13—1731, Joan Lee, widow of William.

John Moore, Attorney-General for the King at Phila, 1700, and Roger Mompesson (Mumpeston) were lawyers and judges. Nicholas Moore was the first Chief Justice of the Provincial Court. John McComb (Macomb) a tailor, in 1792 was in prison with William Bradford, the Printer. Thomas Murray was married to Rebeckah Richardson by Andrew Bankson, J. P., contrary to local law and therefore the justice was reprimanded by the Council 31st, 11 mo., 1703—4. Was Sarah Murray the widow of Humphrey Murray, "Mayor" of Phila., in June, 1691? Thomas Masters built "a stately house five stories from the lower street and three from the upper, at the corner of High (Market) and Front streets" 1702. His wife was a daughter of John Dickenson. Anthony Morris owned a brew house in which the early Baptist congregation met till 1707. "Nicholls ye minister" was a missionary and the rector of the P. E. Church at Chester till 1708. Col. Francis Nicholson was a volunteer in the expedition against Canada. Isaac Norris and Samuel Preston married sisters, daughters of Thomas Lloyd, first Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, Norris' son Isaac married a daughter of James Logan. William Penn, Jr., was the proprietor's only surviving son by his first wife, and heir to all his estate in England and Ireland. Clement Plumstead lived in a fine place at N. W. cor. Front and Union sts. Nathaniel Poole, a Friend, passed meeting with Ann till 1714. Samuel Preston, Collector of Levies, Co. Sussex, 1704. William Preston was living at Frankford in 1701. Nicholas Pearse was buried in Christ Church in north aisle. John Parsons was an alderman 1705, and in 1705 lived in 2nd st. near Budd's Bridge. John Powell had a petition before Council about his ferry on the Schuylkill in 1706; John Mifflin was a party to this petition. Joseph Pidgeon was in 1705 one

Thomas Turner (Antequa)	William Tongue (New Castle)	Richard Tomlyson
Christopher Tibthorpe	George Thompson (Lewes)	Robert Thomson
Nathaniel Tylee	Richard Thomas	Thomas Truss.
———Tench, Esq ^r .	Lewis Thomas	Henry Tregany
Joshua Uring	Mathious Vanbibber	James Vanleir
Welch (widow)	Thomas Wood (New York)	James Wallace
Joseph White (Burlington)	John White	Wroe & Linch
Richard Wigg	† John Warder	Thomas Wharton
George Waterman	James Wood, ye Cooper	William Warren & Co.
Richard Walker, ye Shoemaker	Capt. Richard Wyse	Robert Wheeler
James Whiter	Elizabeth Webb	Zedikiah Wyatt
Barto. Wyatt	Richard Willis	Prudence West
† Joseph Wood	Benjamin Wright	† * Joseph Willcox
Nicholas Wainsworth	George Willis (Burlington)	Arthur Wells
Gilbert Wood	William Wells	Daniel Wilcox
Gabriel Wilkinson	Thomas Withers	† John Walker
† Jasper Yeates	Capt. Henry Young.	John Watts

of "the river-bank lot owners." Caleb Pusey bought Samuel Carpenter's interest in the Chester mills. Alex. Paxton was one of the signing-witnesses to Penn's treaty with the Indians 1701. William Poole was a shipwright in Phila.; gave his name to "Poole's Hill" and "Poole's Bridge". Col. Robert Quarry was one of the leaders of the churchmen in the "Church Party" which was opposed to Friends' rule in Phila. He and Margaret Tresse were givers of parts of the communion plate to Christ Church. Capt. Roches's daughter, Elizabeth, was m. to Wm. Havard by William Davis, J. P., of Chester Co., Oct., 1712, and for this Davis lost his commission. William Rodney came to Pennsylvania with Penn in 1682, and resided in Kent Co., where he d. in 1708; built the old London Coffee House at Front and Market sts., 1702, and Charles Reed (Read) advertised 1720 to sell his brick house 3d st. by lottery—the earliest mention of a lottery in Phila. Samuel Rowland, of Phila., 1703, was a mariner. William Robinson offered to sell to Christ Church a plot of ground for a burying place in 1719, but the title was found defective. George Ross was a missionary and then rector of Emanuel P. E. Church at New Castle, 1705. Francis Rawle and Joseph Pidgeon were adventurers in the original Pennsylvania Company. John Richards, the butcher, and his wife Ann, appeared before Council in 1701, and charged Robert Guard and wife with witchcraft, and responsible for a strange woman's trick of pulling pins out of her breasts. The charge was dismissed. Andrew Rudman was Phila. Co. Clerk, 1704. He was probably the Swedish clergyman who took charge of Christ Church during the absence in England of Rev. Mr. Evans. Giles Shelly, captain of the *Nassau*, was suspected and accused by the Lords of Trade with consorting and trading with the pirates of Madagascar, and also of landing from his ship 14 pirates in the Delaware on the Jersey side and others in New York in 1698. (See N. Y. Col. MSS.) He subsequently became a New York merchant. Sarah Sanders in 1701 was the widow of Charles Sanders, Phila. John Scott, of New York, was third son of Sir John Scott, Bart., and received the rights of citizenship in New York in 1702. His son John, b. 1702, was also a New York merchant. James Sandeland and Jasper Yates lived in Chester and were the principal promoters in build-

The following names are of people mentioned in the accounts in Trent's ledger :

Jonas Aaron	Henry Aldrix	Wessell Alrich
Mr. Andrews	—— Baldredge	B. Brereton
W ^m Blackledge	Capt. Samuel Bicknell	James Bradley
Robert Bonnell	Evard Bolton (Boulton)	John Blanoy
Ambrose Burrows	Capt. Crute	Henry Carlos
James Coates	Jonathan Cockshaw	Jos. Cowburne
Henry Charlat	William Dyer	William Duer
Elizabeth Darbee	Johannis De Nyse	Ben. Davis
Emanuel Dawson	John Esbaugh	P. Evans
Vincent Emorson	Nic ^o Fairlamb	Miles Fforster
Capt. Edward Foy	Margaret Finch	Edw. Graves
James Gilbert	—— Gesling	Edward German
John Hillman	Margaret Hillman	Jon ^a Hayes
D. Hutchins	Dorothy Hobdrast	William Hawtin
John Holme	John Hews	John Iorson (Jorson)
"J. J. Estate," 1703	John Kendrix	Joseph Kirle
Theodorus Lord	Samuel Lowman	R. Morris
Tho. McCarty	John Monteyro	Jas. Mallinson
John Newman	Ro. Owen, y ^e Minis ^r	R. Parrott
George Pawley	James Parrock	"James y ^e Poste" (1705-06)
P ^r Proct ^r	John Staple	Stev. Simmon
Frederick Smith	J. Satchell	Jacob Spencer
—— Stovell	Jacob Speer	Jonathan Scarth
William Say	M ^r . Talbert	S. Vans
Dirk Van dr Heyden	John Vaughn	Sam ^l Vaux
Ralph Ward	Corker Whiting	Hen. Williams

ing St. Paul's P. E. Church there. John Sims (Simes) in 1702 kept an "ordinary" and a true bill was found against him by the Grand Jury for keeping a disorderly house. Jacob Spicer, of West Jersey, had a petition before the Council, Nov., 1706, about a runaway negro. Nathan Stanbury was one of the signing witnesses to Penn's treaty with the Indians. Joseph Shippen was the tenant of Whitpain's house in 1701, where in "the great front room" the General Assembly met. In 1720 Joseph Shippen was a brewer in 2d st. Enoch Story was indicted 1704 for entertaining the servants of William Bevan in his house. Edward Smoutt was a sawyer of logs, and was presented by the Grand Jury in 1704 for obstructing a free wharf. John Swift lived in Bucks Co., 1701. James Steel sold to Christ Church the burial ground at Arch and 5th sts. Thomas Stackhouse lived in Bucks Co., and was a tax collector, 1703. Charles Sober was a Phila. doctor, 1703. Pentecost Teague was Coroner of Phila., 1703. William Tonge lived in New Castle, 1708. Thomas Wess and Nicholas Pearse (Pierce) were Overseers of the Poor, Phila., 1700. Thomas Truss (Tresse) in 1705, was one of the "river-bank lot owners," and was on a committee to raise funds to improve Christ Church. In 1705 Thomas Wharton lived in Chestnut st. James Wood, the cooper, was the constable who was "assaulted, 1704, 1st 7 mo. by some of the young gentry," who were rioting at the inn of Enoch Story in the night—one of the young gentry, it is said, was young William Penn—and were brought before the Grand Jury.

Wrent Mis Leger C

In y Year 1703

The "Acco^t of Servants" in the ledger shows:—" 1703 gber 23" that Trent sold a woman named Ruth to R. French valued at £18, for a lot of stockings, and 1706-7, Jan. 11 he sold another woman to William Orr's estate, valued at £20. In June 1705 he bought a woman from Andrew Heath for £30. "1703 gber 30." Trent "handled" a cargo of "16 Servants p^r y^e Penrose, for Acco^t of y^e Own^{er} s^d Vessell," disposing of them for £347—owner was Thomas Coutts of London—for which he received £31 from Capt. James Miller, master, as commission. Some of these "Servants" were disposed* of as follows: To Samuel Holt, 1 man £26; Ann Latort, 1 man £26; Edward Farmar, 1 boy £22; Peter Bazillion, 1 boy £26; John Crapp, 1 woman £18; Robert Ashton, 1 woman £22; Judge Guest, 1 boy £26; William Cawker, 1 boy £35; Thos. Potts, 1 boy £18; John Jones, 1 boy £22, and to Margaret Richardson 1 boy £18.

The "Acco^t of Negroes" shows the current prices for such chattel. 1703 gber 15, Trent bought a man from Enoch Storey for £60, and four men from Samuel Carpenter for £130, these four he sold shortly to Samuel Buckly for £140. On March 7, 1705, he bought a boy for £40 from John Guest, Esq^r which he sold without profit to John Ffinny. 1706 August 29, he bought a woman from Miles Horsters for £35, which he sold July 1, 1707, to Bartho. Penrose for £45, she then having a child. In September same year he bought four negroes for £130 from Edward Farmar. Trent and Thomas Masters were each half

*"20 women who sold themselves for 4 years to a captain bound for Phila. were carried from the Bolt and Tun Inn in Fleet street, to be put on board his ship. (As women are wanted in our colonies and we abound here with them, it is thought that none of them will come back.)" Gent. Mag. Aug. 1752.

owners of a negro man. Miles Horsters appears to have trafficked in Indians as well as negroes, and had customers in West Jersey.

The account of William Penn, Jr., is a short one. Trent's bookkeeper wrote his name with more of a flourish than he generally did the names of Trent's customers, and placed the account between "Salt Acco^t" and the account of Joseph Hollingsworth; but he had evidently hoped it would be a longer account than it was, because he had to subsequently fill out the great space left open for the young William's account with that of "W^m. Holde and W^m. Battyrn, Esq^{rs}, of B'bos, their Acco^t Cur^t."

Penn's account begins:

1704	8ber	27	To cash	£43.16-
	9ber	18	To D ^o p ^d his ord ^r to McCarty, y ^e barber	8 --
	"		To D ^o p ^d D ^o Lowdin	5 --
1704-5	Jan		To John Dodd	11.10-
1705	May	5	To Charles Read acco ^t	37.17.5
1707	7ber	24	To James Logan	511.17-

Master William seemed to have been slow pay, or did not himself repay Trent, for his account is not credited with any cash; it was not till 1705-6 March 2, when the bookkeeper charged £6.5.6 to Isaac Norris, acco^t, and credited Penn's account; and 1706, Apr^l 11, the "acco^t of Plantation" was charged with £425, and 1707, 7ber 24, James Logan's account was charged £193-5 to close Penn's account.

Acc^t of y^e church.*

1704	xb ^{er}	16	To cash p ^d y ^e Wardins	£25-
	"	30	" D ^{to} p ^d Nicholas Pears	35-
1704-5	Feb ^{ry}	10	To W ^m . Lee	50-
	March	5	To cash p ^d Lyonel Britten (Brittain)	59.3-

From then till August 18, 1705, he paid to Britten ten payments averaging about £40 each. Then Abraham Scott paid to Britten £20 on Trent's order. "1705 8ber 5," Nicholas Pears (Pearse) p^d £10.11.4 to the church for Trent. The total amount

* "Y^e church" was Christ Church in 2^d St. which is described by Watson as being at this time a small wooden structure, but according to Dorr's extracts from Humphrey's *His. of the Soc. for Propagating the Gospel*, it was built of brick with galleries and large enough to accommodate more than 500 persons who usually assembled there as early as 1702. In Trent's ledger under "Saw Mills acco^t" Christ Church appears 7 May 1703 as debtor for £5.

of the charge to the church being £561 which is balanced by "Contra":—

1704-5	Jan.	24	By John Bewly—Estate	£510 --
1705	7ber		By Pro. & Loss p ^r intr st	51 --

The £50 he paid February 10 was not paid to William Lee, but was paid by Lee to the church for Trent, because Lee owed that amount then to Trent on a molasses transaction. The £20 Abraham Scott paid into the church for Trent he got from Thomas Graves in a merchandise transaction to Barbadoes, in which Trent had an interest. Nicholas Pearse paid the £10 into the church because he was then owing Trent that balance for merchandise. Brittain had quite a large account with Trent in sundries, but only £3 were paid by him to the church for Trent when he closed his account. The £510 credited through Bewly was because he owed that amount (£340 Sterling) to Trent, May 21, 1703, on Bills of Exchange. In absence of the Journal these entries cannot be fully explained. However, we find that between Trent, Bewly and Evan Evans, y^e minister, there were several transactions. Trent charged Bewly June 4, 1703, with £54.14.2 he paid to Evans, and again 1704, May—with £9.7.6, and in closing Bewly's account, 1704-5, he charged it with £625.15.1 paid to Evans "acco^t of Bewly's estate." Trent's own account with

Evan Evans, y^e Minister

1703	7ber	14	To cash Lent him att N castle	7.10.8
	May	10	To D ^{to} p ^d him in full	9. 7.6
1705	July	20	To acc ^t wines $\frac{1}{4}$ cask	5 --
1709	April		To cash p ^d loan & Alexander Paxton rec ^d £40	55 --

This account was paid by £3 from Scott & Glencross, of New York, 1703, 9ber 2; by "Sundreys" in May 1704, amounting to £13.18.6 and by Bills of Exchange £60. Mr. Evans was the rector of Christ Church as early as 1698 and his services terminated in 1719.

Trent's expense account exhibits some homely items. He paid Isaac Hollingham for wood; Richard Armitt for "bags for negroes;" Hugh Durborow for cheese and sugar; Sarah Sanders for shop goods; May 1, 1703, "cash p^d nursing y^e child £3.4;" June 2, "cash p^d nursing y^e child y^e 12th £1.12;" July 2, "cash p^d

G. Jackson nursing y^e child y^e 9th inst. £1.12;" "8ber 29, cash p^d nursing y^e child £6.8;" Paid L. Brittain for shop goods; W^m Bevin for shoes £22.11; Francis Cook for silk; D^r Hall for wine; for a cow £5; John Key "two hogs" £1.19.6; "for a bar^{ll} Syder" £2.12; Edw. Evans, "work done" £72.19; "cash p^d my subscription to y^e minister, £6;" expense of boy to London, £1.29. Neither the expense peltry nor the merchandise accounts are added; but the latter account was credited with upwards of £20,000.

The "order system" was well illustrated in Sarah Eckley's account. 1706—8ber 2, she deposited with Trent a £9.10 "order on Joseph Growdon," and she drew against it £1.10 for herself and £8 to be paid John Mifflin. Trent owed Growdon at the time, so took credit on Growdon's account with Mrs. Eckley's "order," and Mifflin owed Trent, so he pocketed Mrs. Eckley's £8 and credited Mifflin. Later, Mrs. Eckley got £17 on an order on Col. Daniel Coxe, and some of this amount went to pay Alex. Paxton's debt.

Randall Janey sold nails in 1703, and the account with Trent was a large one.

Thomas Janvier's account was one of principally peltry.

The account of John Budd, Jr., was charged with "orders" and credited with spirits, beer, "small beere," and logwood.

Edward Church was, May 26, 1707, charged with mortgage on his house £175, which was carried to Ledger E.

William Allin's account, starting with a credit for Stock of £90, is a large one, running 1703 to 1709 April, when it was carried into ledger D. His credits are all "orders" and bills of exchange and the debits interests in voyages.

John Fisher y^e Smith's account was of iron and labor on ships, and Edward Danger y^e Cooper's, for staves.

The "Saw Mills acco^t" is not added up, nor are many like accounts, so it was possible that Trent never tried to find out how his business stood.

Martha Cox—widow, is charged with merchandise and credited "By acco^t Plantations" £150.

"Elizabeth Madcalfe & Comp." was credited with £60 Mar. 1703, which was passed to the account of Jacob Regneir as a credit "by Elizabeth Motcalf now his wife"—May 1708.

The account of Joseph Willcox is one of "money" and "bonds." Thomas Murray's account reached £913 for tobacco and "goods" 20 Apr 1709 his account is credited "by Plate £44.2.9 and £56 carried to Ledger D.

William Burge's account was also a large one and was balanced by £45.13 to Ledger D—"for wh I have his Bond."—He was charged with William Allen's one-sixth interest of an anchor for sloop *Mary* £1.17.8.

Edward Shippen, Sen, was credited with £393.16 carried to Ledger D, Mar. 1707. Trent borrowed £200 from him on a bond for "a year and a quarter" and June 7-1706 paid £20.6.8 for interest on it.

The accounts of Jacob Andrado, John Dickerson, George Lillington and Alex. Hill, all of Barbadoes, were brought over from Ledger B, Mar. 1703, and in 1707 carried to Ledger D, so I suppose were never settled. As also were the accounts of Patrick Mead, William Gaddis, and Thomas Stewart, also of Barbadoes.

Robert Nellson was credited with "stock" March 25, 1703, £32 which amount Trent paid to "his widow in London," 12 7ber 1708.

The account of Thomas Masters 1703-09 was a large one in "voyages," but was left unadded and unsettled in this ledger.

John Moore's account was a long one of thousands of pounds. He was charged from 13 shillings for "one yard of fine musling," "a hatt from Thomas Coates" £1.1; sugar 15 shillings; ream of paper 16 shillings to hundreds of pounds paid on "orders" of William Dyer, John Norton, William Glencross, Henry Brook, Edward Graves, John Vaughn, and others.

Robert Thompson was a partner with his "father-in-law" William Hearne.

"John Thomas y^e Taylor's" account was £46.4.7 for "orders:" unclosed.

James Whiter was charged with cordage and always credited "by expense," he was probably a rigger.

Abraham Porter's account was one of staves in 1706.

John Cox charged "£20 to the mannor of W^m Stadt for land sold him, £30"; paid by an order on Henry Badcocke 7ber 3, 1706.

John Hoskins is charged with pipes of wine £181, paid for in wheat and flour.

The charges against Hannah Street were for money which was paid for by bills of exchange.

Trent's bookkeeping was remarkable in some instances. For instance, George Grant was charged with £3 for sundries and credited "By expense for something omitted to credit."

Samuel Preston was part owner in several sloops and in "voyages."

John Walker had an account running into hundreds of pounds, in 1703-1706, with an unpaid balance of £100 carried to Ledger D. He seemed to be a merchant and interested in "ventures" with Trent. 1703-7ber 24 he owed £338.16 when Trent took a bond for £259.12 and order on Samuel Carpenter and Abraham Bickly from him in payment.

John Parker's account shows that Trent advanced him money and that Parker paid him in part in peltry and the "balance £56.8.9 due for which have his note dated y^e 10th April 1705."

John McComb was interested in "voyages" to Barbadoes, Jamaica and Madeira.

The account of Peter Bazillion was a varied one of peltry, servants, lead, "voyages," bear skins, &c.

Samuel Holt is credited 8ber 20 1707, with "duty off a negro woman £2."

W^m. Warren & Co. were owners of the ship *Messenger*, 1703, in which year their account with Trent amounted to £2000. They were credited with piglead, glass, blanketing, knives, cotton and chalk, which commodities passed through Trent to a number of local people.

"Lydia Roswell & Company" are charged with "flower" and bread £124.5.2.

"Wines for acco^t self and John Moore each ½" amounted to £417 and went monthly to D^r. W^m. Hall and Enoch Storey.

Another transaction between Moore & Trent in wines was £353 and went to Grimstone Boud £64; John Hoskins £32; James Logan £52; Enoch Storey £32 &c.

"Widow Cornish" was widow of James Cornish who died before June 1704.

The "Peltry account" was large and the largest dealings were with Jasper Yeates, W^m. Lee, Isaac Banner, P. Bazillion,

Row. De haes, Francis Detatore, Edw. Farmar, — Tench, Esq^r; Her^m Aldrix, Joseph White, Silvester Garland, Francis Davenport, Thos. Graves and Thomas Thomson.

The account of Isaac Norris ran into thousands of pounds—charges included money loaned, interests in “voyages,” merchandise, &c., with a charge of “cash paid Thomas Storey for the manor of W^m. Stadt, his $\frac{1}{2}$ ” £1.14.1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The account is closed into Ledger D.—Norris owing Trent £210 balance, February 1709.

“Evan Harry of Morgan” is charged £60 for a negro man, 8ber 1708, which was paid by order on John Jones.

Capt. Samuel Harrison died before 8ber 1703, according to his account.

John Borland, Boston, shipped codfish to Phil^a in 1703, some times is entry “rest of y^e ffish rotten and thrown away.” The rum he sent was sold to Logan, there is no evidence that it was thrown away.

Nicholas Moore was charged “1708, 9ber 30, To cash p^d 3 dollars—18 shill. 6^d.”

“Nicholls Y^e minister” 1707, May 13, deposited with Trent a bill of exchange for £24 to pay money loaned him August 22, 1705.

“Acco^t $\frac{1}{4}$ interest in Comp. wth J. Pidgeon” is charged “To Edw. Shippen, Sen^r, a close stool pan returned, 12 shil.” and credited “By some thing ommitted.”

The account of John Scott & W^m. Glencross, of New York, was a large one of cash and “orders.” Every month Trent paid Judge Roger Mompreson £23 to £28 and charged same to account of S. & G. Col. Inglesby was also paid for same account.

Trent’s account of shingles and pipe and barrel staves show sales of staves to Wm. Burg, Abraham Porter, Jasper Yates, John Pinyard, Sam Perris, &c.

Dr. Graham was credited February, 1703, by “his bill last year” £13.

“—Tench, Esq^r” had an account of £135 in 1703–6, being charged with cash paid his wife and for cordage, with credits for peltry, as did also John Warder.

1704, July 25, Samuel Bulkley was charged £1100 for a “house in Front street,” which was not paid for when he died.

"Samuel Holt y^e Gardiner" was paid cash £1.10.3 for work done.

"Acco^t Plantations" is charged with "land bought y^e widow Cock £55" — Andrew Cock's widow?

Charles Axford's name also occurs in connection with the "Plantations."

Ephraim Johnston probably died before 8ber 1, 1706, as his account is then transferred to his wife, who is charged with 3 pipes of wine.

William Bradford 1704, July 4, is charged with 50 reams of paper @ 14s., £35, and credited by "cash from John Wittington £3," "cash from Issac Morriot £8, and orders on Messrs. Coutts, Rob. French and Thos. Truss. Total credits amounting to £36.

In 1704 Peter Bazillion and Ann Latort were partners in a purchase of £700 from Trent—each a half.

"Madam Evans" was charged from a "piece finest cambrick £3.12," in 1704; to "Sundrys" Apr 20, 1709, £234.

Martha Dummer, of Burlington, 1704, was charged with many quarter casks of "Madera," "mamsy" and rum, £119,—account settled in full.

The account of Ann Latort was a long one of many hundreds of pounds. She is charged with the credits on the accounts of many and with merchandise, powder, nails, commission on sale of servants and credited mostly with peltry.

Richard Walker, the shoemaker, 1709, was credited with £4 for shoes which was paid him by order on William Say. Richard Robinson, tallowchandler was also paid by an order on William Say. James Bingham and John Snowdon had a joint account June, 1707.

Pusey's Mills often appear in 1703 in "wheate" deals.

The last charge to James Cornish was March 13, 1704, and in June same year the account of Widow Cornish was opened, and in May, 1705, an account was opened with the creditors of the Cornish estate.

Abra. Scott and Jno. Martin had a joint account April, 1703.

Benj. Wright and Tho. Clark had a joint account April, 1709.

Hall and Ryner had a joint account May, 1704.

George Bosson and Francis Davinson had a joint account Aug., 1708.

Thomas Lee was paid freight on rum from Barbadoes July, 1703, also B. Stovell, Sam^l Bicknell, Jas. Hamerton, Sam^l Jones, Thos. Read and I. May same year.

"John Norton of London, his acco^t curr^t in Pensilvania"—is charged with £558.3. Ster; "Pensilvania money"—£837.12.4½; his son Thomas is charged with £3.10,—the sum of the account was into the thousands of pounds, and was closed Apr. 20, 1709.

"John Morton & Co. of London," 1703, March, was only one entry of "To stock. Remitted £230 Ster, is y^e money £345" "Contra (in Trent's writing): By Ball. in London fow^d part my bond & the remaining part discharged by Thomas Coutts & my bonds taken up & bal. me bon £345."

Stephen Jackson's account was a large one 1703-1709. He paid for merchandise in tobacco (1703 8ber 14) 7 hhds £32.10.5; in bread, flour, wheat, peltry, &c.

The account of "John Andrew, y^e Shreive" was a short one "1705 June 14, To acco^t wines £19." "Contra: 1705, June 14, By John Cooke £6. 1706, March 8, By acco^t wines more" he had, £7.10. By acco^t goods secured from Murray, £3.8.4. By Mary Andrew his wife for bal. £2.1.8." In several accounts there was £40.15.4, in "goods secured from Thomas Murray on acco^t of Jonathan Searth." Mary Andrew, by her account, was wife of John Andrew. She was charged with goods from Barbadoes £33.

Susana Harwood was charged £203.19 for "stock" and 1 pipe of wine, and 2 gal. of brandy, and credited with bread and flour.

D^r. William Hall, of Salem, 1703-06, on a running account for merchandise had only balance of 16-3 ¾ carried to Ledger D.

An "account of goods from Jamaica" in 1707-8, is a long one on the credit side of the ledger, but is not added up nor closed.

In the account of Tobias Leach he is credited "by William Holder & Co., p^r, 2 doz. Gloves, £4.4," Holder & Co., are entered as of Barbadoes.

John Billing is charged with £10 paid "to Thomas Story for recording John Walker's deed," but there is no mention of this in Story's account, which contains a credit "By mannor of William Stadt &c., £5.19.4," in Trent's writing but without journal folio.

Sarah Sanders' running account was for £125 for goods from Scott & Co., and was settled in full.

Philip Eilbeck's account was like a hundred others. He was charged with molasses at 2s. 4d. and credited with bread and flour.

The account of Joseph Pidgeon is a long one, amounting to £1543, a balance of £235.19 being carried to Ledger D, and one of £115 being brought to Ledger B. His principal dealings were in salt, though he is charged with "½ of y^e still £30," which amount Samuel Perres liquidated with £37.10.

The account of William Lee is also a long one with an unpaid balance of £106.10 carried to Ledger D. He is charged principally with goods from Barbadoes and credited with peltry, rum, wheat, flour and bread.

Nathan Standbery in a long account had a credit of £115 carried to Ledger D. His wife is charged £8.1.11 February 7, 1708, for household goods.

Charles Read's account in breadstuff is a long one.

"Voyage to Maryland consigned to Thomas Haddom," March 29, 1709, "To Richard Hill £104.12.4½" "By Richard Hill for ¼ of s^d cargo £156.10.7½." The account is not closed.

The joint account of Hugh Agnew and William Moore is charged with £56.14, brought over from Ledger B, March 1703, and carried to Ledger D, in July 1708, as were also the accounts of John Moorehead, £3.6.6; Nathaniel Luckings, £3; and many others. Were these accounts ever settled?

Many accounts are closed "Bal, for which have his Noate."

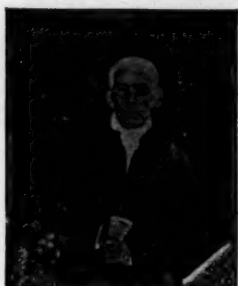
The account of Samuel Marmian beginning March 25, 1703, was a very miscellaneous and long one carried over to Ledger D. of nails, paper, peltry, fish, bees-wax.

C. H. B.

(To be continued.)

PRESIDENT MADISON'S RETREAT.

BY J. D. WARFIELD.



CALEB BENTLEY.

Some twenty miles northwest of the National Capital, upon Seventh street extended, upon a good macadamized-road, in the midst of a landscape of loveliness, is a little hamlet nestled cozily under ever-varying, ever-rolling hills. This quiet rural retreat has an unwritten history worthy of record. It is the starting point of two celebrated Washington City bankers—Mr. Riggs and Mr.

Corcoran—and the scene of President Madison's retreat from the invading British who laid in ashes the White House and made its occupant an exile.

The earliest settlers in the neighborhood were Richard Thomas, Thomas Moore and Caleb Bentley, all having married a Brooke—viz.: Deborah, Mary and Sally—inheritors in part of "addition to Brooke Grove," covering twenty thousand acres of forest land, extending from Sandy Spring to the Seneca river, the magnificent heritage handed down by Mr. James Brooke who had built the first framed house in this section of the State in 1650. The annals of Sandy Spring were published by Wm. Henry Farquhar, several years ago. I have before me, also, a curious old record of a shoemaker made in 1785, in which is pasted an account sales in the name of James Russell, London, 1761, in favor of Mr. Basil Brooke, for tobacco shipped, showing a credit of £152 7s. 3d. On the first page is the following charge:

"1785.—June 7th Joshua Corcoran,

Dr.

£. s. d.
1. 6."

To leather to mend his shoes.

Mr. Corcoran lived just west of this place, near the village of Unity, and was the father of W. W. Corcoran, the banker. Other patrons of the same date were Dr. Magruder, Mrs. Mary



RESIDENCE OF CALEB BENTLEY.

Owen, James Cary, Cornelius Sullivan, Miss Elizabeth Brooke, Allen Bowie, John Thomas, George Warfield, Wm. Shepherd, William Davis, Roger Brooke, Wm. Robertson, Isaac Moore, William P. Williams, Thomas Knott, John Jones, Ann Beal, Edward O. Williams, Joseph Leeke, Richard and Samuel Thomas, Samuel, Richard and Basil Brooke, Joseph Gartrel and Mordicai Moore.

When the war of 1812 was in its full progress, Brookeville, with its two mills, tanneries, stores, shops, and almost palatial residences, was about organizing its present academy, long afterward the only school in this section.

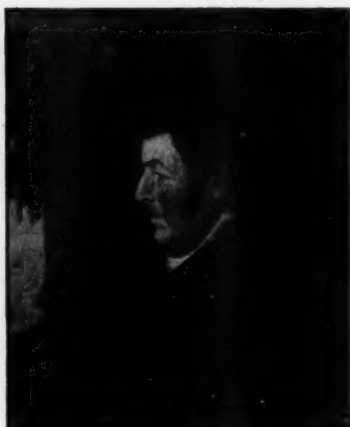
Dr. Henry Howard, afterwards of the University of Virginia, a descendant of Sir Henry Howard and Sarah Dorsey, and of Colonel Edward, the testator of 1704, was the first physician. Mr. James Pleasants, a connection by marriage, having already won renown in his effort and failure to invent a flying machine, resulting in a similar experience to that of Darius Greene, was destined to become still more distinguished in local history. Mr. Pleasants was not pleasant in two matters of daily life. He did

not like to talk to strangers, nor would he be disturbed at night by even a President of the United States. So, when President Madison, in his carriage drove hastily up to Mr. Pleasants' front door, upon that memorable night of the rout of Bladensburg defenders, a footman, rousing the sleeper, informed him that quarters for the night were desired by the President of the United States. Mr. Pleasants declined to be disturbed, and the carriage was driven on down the street, to the largest residence in the village—but its owner, Mr. Richard Thomas, was a Federalist—who had no use for anyone who would carry on a war so distasteful, and the President's carriage was drawn up before the residence of Mr. Caleb Bentley.

Mr. Bentley's first wife was a daughter of Mr. Roger Brooke; his second wife was Henrietta Thomas, daughter of Samuel Thomas and Mary Cowman. He was descended from Joseph and Mary Thatcher; of Joeffney and Eleanor Banner; of John and Mary Miles, who came from England to Chadd's Ford, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bentley had two sons in the Revolutionary war. He was educated for a Baptist minister and was a good Greek



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL RIGGS.



SAMUEL RIGGS.

and Latin scholar. Richard Bentley, of Oxford, only son of Dr. Bentley, of Cambridge, of whom Horace Walpole wrote in 1757—"he was an academy in himself," was the chosen relative for whom Mr. Bentley named his only son, Richard, of "Bloomfield."

Mrs. Mary Bentley Thomas, a granddaughter, made a record of this visit. She relates that the President only asked for a room for some of his officers, and her grandmother's private

room was set aside for them. The President did not retire at all, but sat all night in an armchair, with a secretary table upon it, from which he dispatched orders throughout the night. There was a guard of soldiers surrounding the house, and their continual tramp destroyed Mrs. Bentley's vegetables and flowers. The chair in which President Madison sat during that eventful night long remained an honored heirloom in the home of her father, and, upon the death of her mother, it became the property of Mr. Richard Bentley, of Baltimore.

Next morning, having received evidence that the British invaders were marching to their vessels, President Madison bid good bye to his Quaker host, and returned to his desolated capitol.

When Mr. Bentley retired from Brookeville to Sandy Spring, the historic house became the property of Mr. Remus Riggs, youngest son of Mr. Samuel Riggs, whose old colonial house still stands upon a commanding view of the village. Mr. Samuel Riggs was the father of a large family of sons, all of whom became successful men of means. His wife was Amelia, one of the ten daughters for whom ten side saddles were imported, of Captain Philemon Dorsey, of Howard County, Md.

The sons of Samuel Riggs (son of John, who married Mary

Davisson of Thomas), were Thomas, Reuben, George W., Elisha, Romulus and Remus. His daughters were Mary, who married Henry Griffith: Henrietta, Ann, Eleanor and Julia. Thus, Brookeville was the home of many eminent merchants, and mothers of some distinguished families. Reuben Riggs, *b.* 1775, became the farmer; George W. Riggs, *b.* 1777, owned a large part of Northwest Baltimore; Elisha, *b.* 1779, established the celebrated banking house which still survives in Washington City; Romulus, *b.* 1782, was a successful merchant of Baltimore; Remus, *b.* 1790, the youngest, a successful farmer, who handed down the old colonial heritage to the present generation.

OLD FORT FREDERICK.

BY HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

(Concluded from page 754.)

But war in America was not at an end. The struggle with the mother country for freedom followed soon after the close of the French war. That memorable conflict was waged, for the most part, in territory not very distant from the coast, and, while Maryland troops bore gallantly a part upon many a bloody field, the actual conflict raged in other portions of the colonies. It became important to the continental authorities to provide a safe and proper place for the retention and safeguard of prisoners of war, and in December, 1777, the following letter was addressed to Colonel Rawlings on that point:

WAR OFFICE, York, December 16, 1777.

SIR: As you are about returning home by way of Fort Frederick in Maryland, the Board of War request you will take a view of the situation of that place and represent the state you find it in immediately. As it is proposed to send a number of prisoners of war thither, you will examine it with a view to this design. You will see how many men it is capable of holding, what repairs are wanting; how soon those repairs can be made, whether workmen can be procured in its vicinity to do the work, and whether materials are within reasonable distance. You will also report how many men you think it will be necessary to employ as guards for the number of prisoners the place is capable of receiving, and every other matter which shall occur to you as necessary for the information of the Board.

I have the honor to be,

Your very obed. Servt.,

JOS. NOURSE, D. L.

You will send an express with your report if an opportunity cannot be procured.

COL. H. RAWLINGS.

In obedience to these instructions Colonel Rawlings acted promptly, for twelve days later Mr. Nourse again addressed him as follows:

“WAR OFFICE, Ye. 28th Decemb^r.

“SIR:

“I had the honor to lay your letter before the Board of War who have directed me to express the pleasure they feel on your ready offer of assistance to put the fort in order for the reception of the British prisoners. You will observe by the enclosed order of the house of Delegates of your State that they have undertaken to put the barracks in . . . order at their own expense; the board therefore have directed a copy of your letter to be transmitted to his Excellency Governor Johnson, in order that if he should think proper your offer of service may be accepted.”

Accordingly, Fort Frederick once more resumed a martial appearance as the guards paced their rounds or performed their duty in again watching the Indians, who had fallen under suspicion of taking active part against the colonists. From time to time prisoners were sent to the fort upon the North mountain, there to be so confined, while to Colonel Rawlings was given the complete charge of the post. That all was not smooth even in this work there is abundant evidence to show. Fort Frederick was situated at a considerable distance from the field of active operations, and the conveying of prisoners thither, or reconveyance for purposes of exchange, was at times a serious problem. This is well illustrated in the letter to Colonel Rawlings from the War Office of November 6, 1779:

WAR OFFICE, November 6, 1779.

SIR :

We have been favored with yours of the 29th ulto. relative to the militia guards at Fort Frederick. As it has not been in our power (for want of a guard) to convey the prisoners to Fort Frederick, it is not amiss that you discharge the militia, especially as they were so mischievous, tho' this happened probably in part from their having nothing to do. We could now indeed send off the prisoners, a guard being offered by this State, but we shall not send them until we hear from you again. At the same time we assure you it is absolutely necessary that a body of the prisoners should be sent from hence as speedily as possible, and we beg you to apply to your State for another guard immediately. We doubt the practicability of raising a standing guard in a short time; nor are we authorized to allow the bounty you mention of two hundred dollars. If the Assembly shall agree to raise such a guard and furnish the means (the Continent giving the usual pay and clothing) we shall be very happy; in the meantime we must request a new guard from the militia. You will be pleased to inform us when they will be ready, that we may apply in season here for a guard to escort the prisoners, and we trust that we shall not again be disappointed.

Virginia raised the guards for the Convention troops, the Continent allowing only clothing and pay. Some of this guard are inlisted for a year, and others during the residence of the Convention troops in that State. Perhaps an exemption from draughts for the Continental army might induce your people to engage for a year.

We are, sirs, with great regard and esteem,

Your most obedt. Servants,

By order of the Board,

COLO. RAWLINGS.

JIM PICKERING.

With reference to the treatment of prisoners confined there it is difficult to speak with particularity. Some were certainly let out or permitted to hire in the employ of persons living in the vicinity. The effect of this, however, was to encourage escapes. I again quote from the correspondence of Colonel Rawlings:

WAR OFFICE, Decem'r 28, 1779.

SIR : We hope by the time this reaches you that all the prisoners fit for marching from this post (accidents excepted) will arrive at Fort Frederick. Many have been detained by reason of their nakedness and many on account of their being out at work. We would wish you to let as many out as you think will behave with propriety in order to save public provisions for you will observe as a rule that no prisoner employed by a private person is allowed to draw rations. But if you perceive any desertions or any capital inconvenience from their being out of the garrison, you will call them in that no loss that prudence will prevent may arise to the public by lessening the means of redeeming our own subjects. You observe that we give you the direction of all things relating to prisoners at said post and in its vicinity. We shall take the measures in regard to any necessary exertion of your authority when we can with propriety. (The Secretary is directed to send an extract of your letter so far as relates to the Boatmen to the Quarter Master General, whose duty it is to take order in that business.)

We lament the amazing demands for produce and as our finances are not equal to the prices we are confident they must fall and in the meanwhile nothing will contribute more to their reduction than a saving of the consumption of provisions which we make no doubt of your doing so far as possible.

We are, sir, &c., &c., &c.,

By order of the Board,

COL. MOSES RAWLINGS, Fort Frederick.

RICHARD PETERS.

WAR OFFICE, Octo, 17, 1780.

SIR :

The Board request you to call in all the prisoners in the neighborhood of your post, or its dependencies, and as the practice of letting them out to farmers, and suffering them to go at large is attended with great mischiefs, you will in future keep them in close confinement. Should your present guard be insufficient for this purpose, you will apply to his excellency, the Governor of Maryland for assistance in this particular as well as for provisions if necessary.

I am sir, Yr. mo. Obed. Serv.

By order

Secretary.

Exchanges were frequent, and those in charge of Fort Frederick, which had, with Lancaster, come to be the important points for confinement, found their occupation no light one in looking after their charges. It was undoubtedly true, as was said by Abraham Skinner, the commissary-general of the prisoners, in a letter written to Colonel Rawlings in May, 1781, that the officers in charge had "a great deal of trouble with those fellows;" but it is doubtful if the expression which the Commissary-General coupled with it when he wrote, "but I hope Congress may do us justice in the end, and that our services may contribute to the happiness of our poor lads in the hands of the enemy," was ever realized. The lot, however, of the prisoners

confined at Fort Frederick was not a hard one; notwithstanding the previous orders, they continued to be scattered somewhat, and even without that had opportunities for earning money. This appears in a statement subsequently submitted by Colonel Rawlings to the Government, when seeking to adjust his accounts, by items, such as the following:

To cash paid two of British prisoners for cleaning and repairing well outside fort, £12 7s. 6p.

To cash paid two British prisoners for daubing and underpinning barracks, £12 7s. 6p.

But while the prisoners were thus paid, they were at times a source of expense, as when George Ranolds was paid 11s. 5d. for the taking up of two British prisoners who had escaped. But garrison life, whether in a fort or simply in guarding prisoners, presents but little variation, and so I pass rapidly on. Yorktown fell; and with the fall of Yorktown a large number of prisoners came to the hands of the American troops. The extent and character of these may be judged from the following letters:

CAMP NEAR YORK TOWN, 26 October, 1771.

SIR:

Agreeable to the directions I have received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the troops taken prisoners of war on the 19th instant, the following regiments and corps are directed to Fort Frederick to be under your direction, viz:

Light Infantry: Seventeenth regiment, Thirty-third regiment, Seventy-first regiment, Eightieth regiment, Prince Hereditary regiment de Bose Yagers, British Legion and North Carolina Volunteers.

A return of which regiments and corps—pointing out the rank of the officers, I have to request you to make and transmit to me by post or first opportunity as soon after their arrival as possible (as I have to make acquainted the respective numbers to the Commander in Chief) and the more to enable you to forward this soon, the Rank number of the Officers and men of each regiment without their names will for this purpose answer, until you have a more leisure opportunity for furnishing us otherwise. The Field officer remaining with the troops to be indulged with the liberty of three soldiers from any of the regiments to serve them as servants, Captains to be allowed two each, and other proper warranted officers one. The Senior officer of each regiment has a copy of the Officers Paroles certified by me, and will be necessary for you to peruse them that you may be judge of the rule of their conduct and whether they, or not, at any time deviate from it. On the 19th inst., the day of the British garrisons surrendering, permit me in the warmest manner to congratulate you. The number of rank and file taken, 5953—and other characters (including this number) make the aggregate 7057, exclusive of sailors and marines, which fall to the lot of our allies.

I have the honor to be with much esteem,

Sir, Your Mo. Obed. Serv.

THOMAS DURIE,

Dy. Com. Priso.

With the close of the Revolutionary War, Fort Frederick again passed to peaceful uses. It was no longer the property of the British crown or a proprietary governor, but the property of the State of Maryland. It deserved, after the scenes which had been enacted on that sightly summit, to have been preserved a memorial for all time; but on September 5, 1791, it was sold to Robert Johnson, of Frederick county, for £375 10s. And here, perhaps, the chapter should close; but first, passing mention may well be made of one additional fact. A little more than a century from the time when its stone walls first rose upon that mountain-crest overlooking the Potomac and off to Mount Fair View, a tide of civil war surged over this country. As in its earliest days, the strife came near, though not to its portals. Once more it was held by a garrison, and a garrison of Maryland men. Methods of war had changed, and it was with no intention of vandalism that the men under General Kenly's command made a hole through the southern wall to serve as a port for their field artillery. That war, too, has had its end, and to-day Fort Frederick stands a reminder of three successive wars, covering a period of a century, in two of which it has given shelter and protection to Maryland troops, though the hot tide of carnage has not rolled against its walls. Nowhere in this country to-day is to be found a fortification of the colonial period in better preservation. Its walls stand now almost as they did when Washington and Governor Sharpe conferred within their shadow. The sole occasion for regret and almost shame is that Fort Frederick has not long since been reclaimed and held by the State of Maryland as its especial property, reserved from the vandalism of the passer-by—a Mecca to which the sons and daughters of Maryland can pay their pilgrimages, and, amid surroundings and memories of the noblest character, renew their fealty and allegiance to their native land.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

HAMMOND AND CROMWELL OF MARYLAND.

It has lately been my privilege to look over two rare and valuable books published about 230 years ago, and written by a celebrated ancestor of the present writer, Henry Hammond, D. D., a learned English divine. He was the youngest son of Dr. Hammond, court physician to King James I., and was named for the Prince of Wales, who stood as his sponsor. His brother, Thomas Hammond, was a major-general in Cromwell's army, and it was probably to his son, Colonel Robert Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight, that Charles I. surrendered. John, the older brother, and the author of "Leah and Rachel," came to Virginia in 1634 or 5, and remained there eight years, and he then removed to Maryland and lived there two years, when he returned to England, claiming to be a member of the province of Maryland.

Henry Hammond was born in Chertsey, Surrey, in 1605, was educated at Eton and Oxford and became a Fellow in 1625. In 1633 he was presented to the rectory of Penshurst, Kent, and in 1643 became archdeacon of Chichester. He became the favorite court chaplain of Charles I., who pronounced him the most natural orator he ever heard, and he was one of the King's most loyal defenders and staunch supporters. He followed him to the Isle of Wight and remained with him till 1647, when he returned to Oxford, and was chosen sub-dean of Christ Church. In 1648 he retired to Westwood, the seat of Sir John Packwood, and spent the rest of his life in literary labor. He died in 1660. His celebrated work, "Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament," was published in 1653. His collected works were published in four volumes, and his sermons and minor works were reprinted for the Oxford Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.

One book the writer had for awhile in her possession was entitled "The Duty of Man's Works," with chapters on the "Whole Duty of Man," "Duty of Christian Piety," etc., and was

most interesting. The other was somewhat similar, though relating more to the Liturgy of the Church of England and ecclesiastical matters. In the preface, written by a faithful friend, we find that in 1660 the good Doctor was by the Fathers of the Church desired to repair to London, there to assist in the great work of the Composure of Breaches in the Church, but just as he was about to start he was seized with a fatal illness. The same friend tells us that "By the generous piety of the right reverend Father in God, Humphrey, Bishop of Sarum, there is now erected to the sacred memory of this great person (Henry Hammond) in the parish church of Hampton, the place of his interment, a fair monument of white marble, bearing the words, *Henricus Hammondus*," and a long inscription in Latin. He was noted for his piety, great charity and liberality. He never married. His biographer says :

His Worth is not to be described by any Words besides his own, nor can anything beseem his Memory but what is Sacred and Eternal as those Writings are. May his just Fame from them and from his Vertue be precious to succeeding times, grow up and flourish still ; and when those characters engraved in Brass shall disappear, as if they had been writ in Water, when Elegies committed to the trust of Marble shall be illegible as whispered accents, when Pyramids dissolved in dust shall want themselves a monument to evidence that they were once so much as ruine ; let that remain a known and classick History, describing him in his full pourtraicture among the best of Subjects, of Friends, of Scholars, and of Men.

"This ancient and knightly family," Mark Noble observes, "were greatly divided in their religious and political opinions." Major-General John Hammond, who held office in Maryland under Queen Anne, was no doubt descended from a Royalist, while we find the name frequently connected with the Cromwells in England, as well as in America. These two families were united in Baltimore not long since, by the marriage of Mr. Richard Cromwell to Miss Hammond, now deceased. The parish register of St. Anne's parish, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, contains the following entry :

Hon. John Hammond, Esq., Major-General of the Western shore of Maryland, one of her Majesty's most Honorable Council and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in the Province of Maryland, was buried the 29th of November, 1707.

The funeral took place on the Hammond estate, three miles from Annapolis. General Hammond came from England to Maryland, when he was about twenty-five years of age, with Lord

Baltimore, and received large grants of land from him and from the Crown, and became one of the largest landed proprietors in the country. His wealth, influence and ability procured for him a high position in the affairs of the colony. In 1695 he surveyed and laid out the town of Annapolis, formerly Providence. He married Mary Greenberry. He was a vestryman of St. Anne's Church, and greatly interested in its welfare. He left it a legacy to assist in paying off the church debt, but that being found unnecessary, the money was invested in a large Bible, which can be seen in the church at the present time.

The Hammonds were very intimately connected with Maryland affairs during the colonial period, and took an active part in precipitating the Revolution. The family being large, the name constantly appears in the histories of those times. Many of the name still reside in Kent, Norfolk and other parts of England and possess large estates.

When we turn to the Cromwells, we find them in two principal groups in Maryland—in Anne Arundel and Cecil counties. They selected Maryland in preference to Massachusetts on account of religious toleration. Thomas Cromwell, of Huntingdonshire, married in the early part of the 18th century a Welsh lady, Venetia Woolguist, and died in England, leaving two sons, John Hammond Cromwell and Vincent Cromwell, who came to America in 1763 with their mother, joined the Cromwells of Anne Arundel county, and claimed kinship with them. They first located at Port Tobacco, and afterwards on a plateau, Mt. Pleasant in Cecil county, Md., on Cromwell's Mountain, corrupted into Cromley's Mountain. The house still stands, and is built partly of stone and principally of timber. In it John Hammond Cromwell, the eldest brother, lived and died. His wife was Mary Hammond Dorsey. Vincent Cromwell went to Kentucky. An interesting feature of the place is a quadrangular inclosure surrounded by a box hedge six feet high. It is the family cemetery, and many a Henry, Venetia, Oliver and Henrietta of the illustrious clan lie buried here.

Baltimore abounds in descendants of these two families of Hammond and Cromwell, of Cecil county. Besides those of the original name, and others already mentioned, there are the Worthingtons, Dorseys, Herberts, Howards, Welshes, etc. They

are also to be found throughout the State, the Trails, of Frederick, Maryland, including the writer,* being through their maternal great-grandmother, Ariana Hammond, the lineal descendants in the eighth generation of Major-General John Hammond, the first of his name, as far as we know, to settle permanently in this country.

The first record in Maryland of the Cromwells, of Anne Arundel county, appears in Ledger 12, dated March 11, 1671. "The *Benoni Eaton* brought into the colony to-day one William Cromwell, and his brother John." This record is to be found in the Land Office of Annapolis, Maryland. William Cromwell appeared in America earlier, as the records show he purchased land prior to this date. "William Cromwell, from George Yates, 300 acres, called 'Cromwell's Adventure.'" Liber 16, folio 151.

William Cromwell had two brothers, John Cromwell and Richard Cromwell, as shown by his will, probated in 1684. He also had a sister Edith, who married Christopher Gist. This marriage is mentioned in a will of Christopher Gist recorded in Superior Court, Baltimore.† General Gist, of Revolutionary fame, was descended from Edith Cromwell and Christopher Gist, her husband.

The Baltimore Cromwells are direct descendants of Morgan Williams, an ancient and honorable family dating back one thousand years, well known in England. Morgan Williams married Elizabeth Cromwell, sister of Lord Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. This Thomas Cromwell was beheaded in the Tower of London in the year 1540, July 28. Morgan Williams and his wife, Elizabeth Cromwell, had a son who was called Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams. He always used the name of Cromwell after this, and the oldest member of the Cromwell family was called William to perpetuate the old family name. Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hitchen Brook, a grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell, is the ancestor from whence the Baltimore Cromwells are descended. Sir Oliver Cromwell was the uncle of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of England, and the grandfather of William Cromwell, of Maryland, and his brothers and sister before mentioned. The history of Virginia, written by John

* Ariana Trail Belt, of Baltimore.

† Liber R. M. H. S., folio 331.

Bush, published in 1804, vol. 1, page 340, mentions Sir Oliver Cromwell as an investor in the Virginia Company; also his son, Henry Cromwell, Esq. This was in 1620. This son Henry came to Maryland, as shown by sailing lists of investors in the *Virginia* who came to Virginia (Bush, Virginia, page 341). He visited this country and, being an investor in the Virginia Trading Company, William, his son, who came over, was active in trading and owned several vessels. William Cromwell and his brothers had money to purchase land, and they at once took a high position in the affairs of the colony. William Cromwell became a member of the Legislative Council of the Lord Proprietor. Lord Baltimore was active in promoting trade with the colony.* John and Richard Cromwell lived first in Calvert county, then moved away. Richard and John, sons, remained in Maryland. William Cromwell was married twice. Of his first marriage little is known. His second wife is mentioned in his will as Elizabeth Trahearne. The will of William Cromwell was recorded in June, 1684.† He mentions two children by name, William and Thomas. The names of his other children were Joshua and Phillip. The son Joshua is mentioned in the will of Richard Cromwell by name. Richard Cromwell was a cousin. Phillip is mentioned in the will of Colonel William Ashman, who was a half brother. After the death of William Cromwell, Sr., his wife married George Ashman. The clause in William Cromwell's will, where he leaves his property to his son William, is the probable origin of the tradition of land in Baltimore county belonging to the heirs of William Cromwell. Children of William Cromwell were: William Cromwell, *b.* 1678, *d.* 1735; Thomas Cromwell, Phillip and Joshua.

William Cromwell, the second, was married prior to the year 1708, as the records show that Mary, the wife of William Cromwell, united with her husband in selling the 140 acres of land entailed. This Mary was probably a Mary Howard, of Baltimore county.

The question arises: How could William sell this property, as he had a life interest only? The record of this sale—William Cromwell to Thomas Foster, year 1708—can be found

*See archives of Maryland, year 1683.

†In liber G. folio 26, office of Register of Wills for Anne Arundel co.

in liber C. R. M., No. H. S., page 613 Baltimore City. William, the second, died in 1735.* He practically cut off his eldest son, William, on account of this sale to Thomas Foster and Richard Cromwell, a relative. His son William was not to receive any portion of this estate unless he made good the title to this property, which he could not do. His children named in his will were William, *d.* 1758; Joseph, *b.* August 21, 1707; *d.* October 12, 1769; Alexander, and Woolguist, *d.* 1783.

William Cromwell, the third, was born prior to 1707, and died 1758. He married, for his first wife, Constant Wilmott, of Baltimore, a daughter of John Wilmott. (See will of John Wilmott, probated 1748, liber I, page 418; mentions a daughter Constant, the wife of William Cromwell.) The Wilmotts were descended from an ancient and honorable family from England. William Cromwell was married the second time about the year 1750. The records show that William Cromwell and his wife, Charity Ashman, sold a piece of land called Milford.† William Cromwell, the third, was a prominent planter, and owned several sailing vessels. He acquired land and died in 1758, leaving a will which was probated at Annapolis in the year 1758.‡ His children were: Patience, who married Samuel Chenoweth, a son of Arthur Chenoweth, Sr.; Philomen, a son, who died early; Hannah, who married John Chenoweth, a son of Arthur Chenoweth, Sr., of Baltimore; Captain William Cromwell, Dinnah and Mrs. Ashman.

The records at Annapolis, Maryland, show that John Chenoweth and his wife, Hannah, sold the land called "Cromwell's Purchase" to Charles Hammond, Jr., Feb. 25, 1769; same tract of land bequeathed to Hannah by her father, William Cromwell.§ William mentions in his will three children by name. The final accounting filed by the executor, Joseph Cromwell, Nov. 11, 1760, gives the names of the other three children. Dinnah Cromwell, who was a minor at the date of the accounting, married John Wells, Oct. 11, 1761; recorded in Old St. Thomas'

* Will dated 6 March, 1730. See liber T and D, folio 492, officer Register of Wills for Anne Arundel co.

† See liber T. R., No. D., folio 25, Aug., 1750.

‡ See liber B. T., No. 2., folio 602, office of Register for Wills of Anne Arundel co.

§ See liber I. B., No. 1, page 304, year 1769.

Church, Green Spring Valley, near Baltimore. Captain William Cromwell, was in the Continental army.* Patience sold "South Canton" in fee before she married Samuel Chenoweth.†

Joseph Cromwell, the executor and brother, died in the year 1769, Oct. 12. He instructed his executors to see that his brother's will be properly settled up. His executors were Nathan Cromwell, Joseph Cromwell and Joseph Taylor. I find the provisions of William Cromwell's will were carried out, with the exception of the division of "Huckleberry Forest" which remained on the tax books in the name of the heirs of William Cromwell up to the Declaration of Independence, then it appeared in the name of Hammond. This property never was partitioned. The property sold to Thomas Foster and Richard Cromwell, mentioned in the will, as recorded, 1735, has been the basis of traditions in regard to land titles.‡

Joseph Cromwell had by his wife Comfort, who *d.* 12th July, 1787, aged 77 years; Nathan, *b.* 1731; Joseph, 1741-1782, *issue*; Captain Stephen, 1747-1787, *issue* in Jefferson county, Va.; Richard, *d.* 1802, *issue*; Sarah, *m.* Ezekiel Towson; Rebeckah *m.* Captain John Cockey.

For a fuller account of this family of Cromwell of Maryland, see *The Genealogy of Chenoweth and Cromwell Families of Maryland and Virginia* (1894), by Alex. Crawford Chenoweth, C. E., of New York.

*See "Causes and Accomplishments of the American Revolution," American Archives, 4 series, vol. vi, year 1776.

† See record of Annapolis, Maryland.

‡ The record of this transaction can be found in Baltimore City, Record of Deeds. Liber C. R. M., No. H. S., page 613.

A COUNTRY GRAVEYARD.

BY MARY STUART SMITH.

For weariness of brain there is no better remedy than exercise of the limbs, and for that oppression on the chest, consequent upon hours over a student's desk, what relief so instantaneous as the inhalation of long, deep draughts of country air!

Now, if one adds to the facts of the situation that the season is spring, the student young, and that there is a great cherry-tree laden with white blossoms looking in at his window, that faces the west now glowing in the warm flush of approaching sunset, you will more readily sympathize with the student who is so suddenly so overcome by the desire to go abroad and join all the other young things that are rejoicing this afternoon, that he throws down his books, picks up his hat, and in a few seconds has cleared college bounds, and is out upon the high-road that will soon lead him through hill and forest path, into the country pure and simple.

How sweet is the breath of spring! Is any perfume quite so grateful as that of the yellow jessamine and wild crab-apple bloom, both now in flower?

How soothing to every sense is the sight of Nature in her fresh attire! Look at the tender green of the oak and sycamore as contrasted with the rich, dark hues of the cedar and pine, or the blushing red of the brilliant maple. Then the mountains; how misty their pale, soft blue, and how the arching heavens bow down and kiss them at the horizon's verge, till lovingly they blend into one. And the fleecy white clouds float slowly, gently by, as though their mission was only to beautify and look idly on at all that was passing underneath.

But let one draw in his gaze from the lofty and far away to concentrate it upon what borders his pathway, and is close at hand; his pleasure is none the less, but greater.

On either hand beds of wild pansies, with their velvet leaves of royal purple alternate with the pale blue forget-me-not, and the soft sod that yields so pleasantly to the lightest footfall is

daintier to the touch than the product of any Oriental loom, and the spicy odor of the bruised pine-needles gives one the comfortable sense that with every whiff he is imbibing renewed health and vigor of body and mind.

Thus the student felt, if his thoughts did not shape themselves into words, and meanwhile he had left level ground and come to a cliff that was overgrown with Scotch broom, now a mass of gold and green, to which the epithet gorgeous might fitly be applied.

Beyond the cliff he followed for a while a rocky lane—supposed to be the rough foundation for a future smooth carriage-road—to the right a forest clearing, and, beyond, an old pasture field, behind which the land swelled into a rolling knoll.

But what ring of verdure is that in front of him, some fifty yards higher up? It evidently forms no part of its surroundings. What can it be? Curiosity quickens the walker's steps, and as he comes nearer, he perceives that he is approaching a portion of ground about twenty feet in diameter, inclosed by a stone wall four feet high, that was in some places ruinous, and a hedge of lilac bushes encircled the whole in loving embrace, as though to shield what treasures from the stranger's rude gaze, or yet ruder touch.

Nearer yet he comes, and a shaft of marble rises into view from the midst of the encompassing shubbery and trees, and the fact stands disclosed that this is a family burying ground—such a one as used to be deemed a fitting appendage to every plantation in old Virginia. On the upper and western side he found an iron gate let into the wall, fastened by a chain but not locked, so that admittance was not difficult. Just as the gate fell open, a startled bird flew from her nest, and after hovering overhead for a minute or two, settled upon the limb of an adjacent tree, and sang "a weird and witching song," whether of welcome or not, who shall say? The effect, though, was thrillingly sweet, in keeping with the scene and hour. The song of life springing from the resting-place of the dead! Was not the message plainly one of a future beyond the grave, joy to come after grief: triumph after humiliation? But was there ever a young man in the heyday of health and strength prone to ponder long upon the dread mysteries of the tomb? Our student was no exception to the

rule. His meditation was but brief, and with eager expectancy he turned to examine the apparently long inscriptions of the tombstones brought thus suddenly to view, that he might learn something of the lives of these people of the olden time.

A few yards in front of the gate facing him the surprised youth beheld a substantial headstone of gray granite, inscribed with the following words:

In Memory of
Taliaferro Lewis,
A Veteran
Of the Revolution.
Born February 4th 1750
And Died July 12th 1810.

A Brother's Love
Erects this with a sigh,
A brother's hope
Still follows thee on high.

So here before him, in this secluded spot, apart from ordinary observation, lay the remains of a veritable Revolutionary hero—one who had daily trod these very fields, traversed by himself for the first time to-day. Then from country labors and country sports he had gone forth to do battle for his country, came back wounded and worn by many a tough campaign to find his parents gone, but a warm welcome in the bosom of a loving brother's home. His grave was green, it is true, for the humble periwinkle held it in its close embrace, its blue stars even now peeping forth from the mass of dark-green, glossy foliage, and lifting up to their beholder their smiling faces, as much as to say: "We hold him fast, we love him well."

But as the student brushed away an intrusive bough that hindered his reading the full inscription, he discovered that it was poison-oak which, with loathsome caress, was seeking to desecrate the sacred spot. Away with it! for it was lusty and strong, ready to choke out the roses and honeysuckle still struggling to shed their beauty and fragrance there.

But the question was: Had any stranger a right to touch or disturb anything within this inclosure, for good any more than for mischief? Distinctly, no!

The law in Virginia reserves to the family of the interred an inalienable right to the spot thus set apart for sepulture. But the Lewis family had long since left the homestead just over the hill, a quarter of a mile away. It had been destroyed by fire, but its site was still distinctly traceable. Well, the proper representative of the family *must* be hunted up and that speedily, for our student's patriotism was stirred, and his spirit aroused to constitute himself guardian of the patriot dead, and he was determined to see that his grave should no longer be thus left neglected and forgotten. He knew who would join him in the reverential task, namely, a small but zealous band of Daughters of the American Revolution, in the neighborhood. To them he would apply, and with their assistance, under the sanction of the family, he was confident that this little cemetery could soon be made "to bloom and blossom like the rose."

With spirit soothed by the salve of good resolution, the student proceeded to make further explorations close to him. On the right, in tolerable preservation, stood a large old English tombstone of white marble, one of those that lay horizontally, and, in this case, supported upon small pillars at the corners.

Here lay the good, hospitable brother and his wife. Over them inscribed, if in prose, an idyllic legend :

Underneath this slab reposes the bodies of Jesse Lewis,
And of Nancy his wife.

He was born on May 13th 1763,

And died on March the 8th 1849.

She was born on March 21st 1761

And died on November 2nd 1849.

They were married on April 13th 1786, and lived together for sixty-three years in uninterrupted harmony and the universal respect of all who knew them, for their integrity and uprightness.

Needs there commentary upon such a record? Like a sprig of balm of Gilead, plucked amid the thorns of newspaper horrors and neighborhood scandals that beset the stormy present, what precious fragrance is dispensed! Yes, the pure and domestic life of such a couple is worth recording and delightful in the memory, yet more inspiring and animating to those just entering into life.

The most conspicuous monument was a white marble shaft, reared over the remains of a sister to Jesse and Taliaferro Lewis.

A rose is cut into the stone to typify her beauty and early departure from those who evidently cherished her warmly.

But are there no further lessons to be learned ere quitting the spot?

In the northwestern corner lies another old bachelor of distinguished lineage, a near relation to the great Commodore Maury:

Upon another English tombstone it is written:

In Memory of
Thomas W. Maury
Who departed this life
February 10th 1842.
Aged 62 years.

Again, in the southeast corner, he finds another firmly planted granite head and footstone: Upon it was inscribed:

Nathaniel Chamberlayne
Born in Salem, Massachusetts,
August 22nd 1784.
Died February 29th 1848 at the
Residence of Jesse Lewis,
Albemarle County, Va.

For strict integrity and upright conduct, he was equalled by few, surpassed by none.

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
His sober wishes never learned to stray,
Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
He kept the even tenor of his way."

What means this honored place allotted the stranger, where one might suppose that he would be excluded even by the hospitable Virginian? Evidently there was no North and no South in those days. No bands of prejudice shut out the recognition of virtue wherever found. But there must be some story, most likely a romantic story, connected with this close friendship between two men born so far apart, and doubtless reared so differently. Most likely he had filled the humble but important post of tutor, and as the educator of his children thus endeared himself to the benevolent heart of Jesse Lewis. Was he the lover of the fair woman, at rest so near? Who knows? At all events, here they sleep sweetly now, and the exquisite beauty of the landscape spread out around, acquired a tinge of melancholy when one thought of the closed eyes that it could never again gladden.

A REVOLUTIONARY RIDE.

BY MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"A brave Virginia gentleman to-day rode from the town,
Our general of provincial troops, though subject of the Crown ;
A virtuous, modest, amiable and generous esquire,
With wisdom at the council board and courage under fire."
Thus wrote a statesman long ago, and added : "Also there
Was Mifflin as his aide-de-camp, complaisant, debonair,
And General Schuyler, rich and brave, and rare in courtesy ;
And one well trained in British arms, the careless, hardy Lee.
With them were high-bred officers, in splendid colors gay,
And light-horse men, full uniformed, an escort on the way.
As trumpets blared and drums were beat and cheers ran up and down,
They rode to-day in fine array to succor Boston town."

But deep in thought and sad at heart, by gravest problems tried,
That brave Virginia gentleman rode through the country side.
Within his veins warm coursed the blood of proud, discerning sires,
Of Saxons, fated to be free, of Norman knights and squires ;
And dear were England's valorous deeds in high tradition traced,
Wherein fair truth was justified and tyranny disgraced.
But kings, he knew, like generals, might hold a pendant's rein ;
The romance of his loyalty was lost at Fort Duquesne.
And deep in thought he rode that day, with sadness undispeled,
Since human life must be the price of human right upheld.
And hill and plain of golden grain, and forests green, unfelled,
All stark, with stain of soldiers slain, his prophet eye beheld.

He thought of halting patriots, of loyalists who deemed
The vaunted talk of freedom but the speech of men who dreamed :
Of Puritan and Quaker and the bitter strife of creed ;
Of men whose rich possessions might incline to cautious greed ;
Of provinces half loth to help the Massachusetts, and
Of Johnson on the Mohawk, like a baron in the land,
With Highlanders and Indians to fight at his command ;
Of Ruggles down at Hardwick, who had been New England's pride
In war and peace, firm as a rock, upon the Tory side.
But little Carolina had her governor defied ;
Virginia, like Minerva, was for battle panoplied ;
All Georgia had responded to the courage of St. Johns,
And Calvinists on warlike texts sent solemn benisons.
So when ablaze the Jerseys met the brilliant cavalcade,
And half New York announced them with a rousing fusillade,
It mattered not that royal George held still imagined sway,
And Tryon, with dispatches, was advancing up the bay.
They all with smiles and friendly cheer to health and freedom quaffed,
When buxom dames with Holland names brought forth a steaming draught.
From Kingsbridge on to Hartford, twixt the Berkshires and the bays,
Along the royal highway, measured by Ben Franklin's chaise,

On swept our patriot leaders and breathed the tragic air
 Of war's alarms, where minute men, alert were, everywhere.
 The shadow of sad sacrifice on farm and hamlet lay,
 For wives, undaunted, poised for pain, arose each solemn day;
 And mothers sent their little lads, with tears that dropped unseen,
 To swell the training "awkward squads" upon the village green.
 Not Hartford's cheering populace, nor Springfield's warlike mart
 Could hide the silent agony that wrung New England's heart.
 Forgotten now was Lexington, unthought-of Concord's rout,
 For how could courage hold the coast with powder giving out?
 And sorrow sat on every hearth, since Warren's master will
 And iron arm and golden tongue in sudden death were still.

Our brave Virginia gentleman beneath the surface read:
 For earnest purpose thrilled the air, and sturdy manhood, bred
 To lofty faith and stern defense, supplied the force he sought;
 Since in the ebb and flow of speech had run his constant thought:
 "In common ways of common days, the strength of crises lies;
 As fights the soldier-citizen, so stand our liberties."
 And thus with faith-renewing hope he gained the guarded bay.
 He meant to lodge in Boston, but he took the Cambridge way.
 The incident of Bunker Hill resolved his every doubt
 That Continentals must go in and British troops go out.
 At Boston handsome Howe had set his flag on Bunker height,
 With snowy tents and scarlet coats above the ruined site
 Of Charlestown, with his batteries upon the Mystic tide;
 While Gage with Burgoyne's light brigade the city fortified,
 (Burgoyne of Alcantara fame, a scribe and lover gay),
 With Clinton, porpoise-like, and proud of ancient heraldry.
 Their forces, armed and well equipped, with nice precision drilled,
 In concentrated phalanx every point of vantage filled.

Our straggling lines from Dorchester to Winter Hill were curved,
 In tent and hut and barracks, which but doubtful shelter served,
 Of turf and stone and brush and brick and branches deftly twined,
 Wherein our ragged ancestors, as happened, starved or dined.
 Brave Putnam, strong on Prospect Hill, had trenched and fortified,
 And Thomas, on the Neck, opposed the British, landward side.
 One camp alone, its white marquees and tents well built and clean,
 Its soldiers freshly uniformed, and drilled to martial mien,
 Was ruled by one, whom Nature first had taught by ways unseen,
 The Quaker preacher's soldier son, Rhode Island's gallant Greene.
 They stood, confronted forces, that man evermore might know
 That home and land and wealth and fame and love and life may go
 And be renewed; but principle and manhood unmaintained,
 Once being lost, in earth or heaven can never be regained.
 From one afar that July day was coming fate concealed:
 At Windsor, crowned, unprincely George, who had no mind to yield,
 Knew not, nor would have credited, had angels' words revealed,
 His uncrowned, princely conqueror, our George, was in the field.

THE FOUNDER OF NEW YORK.

BY J. W. DE FOREST.

Jesse de Forest, the author of the Walloon Protestant Emigration, which founded New York in 1623, was born about the year 1575 in the city of Avesnes, then belonging to the Spanish Netherlands, though now to France. His family was honorable, and may have been of noble origin, but this narrative will go no farther back than his immediate ancestors, whose slight histories sufficiently sketch the conditions from which he sprang, while giving a brief glimpse of burgher life three and a half centuries ago.

The records of Avesnes, anterior to 1620, are sadly incomplete. In 1477 the town was captured from the Burgundians by the French with such pitiless massacre and fiery destruction that few of the citizens and only ten buildings escaped. The ravages of later sieges and conflagrations, and the tooth of time, have also wrought havoc. The earliest surviving volumes and manuscripts in the Hotel de Ville date but a little beyond 1530. No ancient mortuary inscriptions appear in the churches, and the oldest existing cemetery was opened but ninety years since.

The first extant record concerning the de Forest family appears in a book of masses for the dead. On Sunday, June 4, 1530, service was said in behalf of Melchioris de Forest, which was followed by other similar services in 1531 and later. In the same year (month and day uncertain) bans of marriage were published between Marguerite de Forest of Avesnes and Jean l'Eveque of Marbais. These two de Forests, concerning whom there is not another decipherable word, were presumably the father and sister of Melchior de Forest 2d. the grandfather of the emigrant to America.

On Sunday, April 4, 1533, there was proclamation of bans of marriage between Melchior de Forest of Avesnes and Catherine du Fosset of Mons. This record is completed and confirmed by a fragment of du Fosset genealogy, preserved in the library of Valenciennes, which gives the parents of the bride as Antoine du Fosset and Isabeau Resteau, the first bearing a paschal lamb *argent* on a field *sable*, the second bearing a rateau *or* on a field *sable*.

In 1563, and again in 1564, Melchior de Forest was alderman of Avesnes. In 1569, while dwelling temporarily at Gresignies, he purchased from Colbart Grart a land-annuity, which was in those days a common investment of spare capital. In 1571, March 17, recording himself as "a merchant residing in Avesnes," he bought a land-annuity, from Giles de le Plancq.

He must have died this year, for on the 28th of January 1572, Catherine du Fosset, describing herself as the widow of Melchior de Forest, assigned an annuity of eighty livres to his and her surviving children, Balthazar, Anthoine, Jean, Jacqueline and Franchoise. In 1579, "on the second Sunday after Trinity," there was mass for Catherine du Fosset *in extremis*. So passed the earliest proven generation of the burgomaster ancestry of Jesse de Forest.

For reasons which will appear later, the above-mentioned Jean de Forest has been identified as the first Protestant of the race and the father of its first emigrant to America. But before taking up his personal history, it is important to give some account of his brothers and other relatives, with a view to showing the social position of the Avenese de Forests.

There is but one other extant entry regarding Antoine: in 1571 he is recorded as alderman of Avesnes. Of Baltazar we learn that he was alderman in 1571, 1577 and 1578; that he married Adrienne Marin, daughter of Estienne Marin, provost of the city; that he was a merchant in woolen cloth, resident in Avesnes; that he bought and sold annuities based on land, &c., &c. The last discoverable word concerning him, dated August 4, 1594, exhibits him as selling to his wife's widowed sister, Charlotte Canriot, *demoiselle* [gentlewoman], an annuity of seventy *sols tournois* secured upon eight *raziers* of garden and pasture. His son, Martin, appears in 1617; his grandson, Jean, in 1635, and later descendants in 1685.

There were other de Forests in Avesnes, and they were obviously all of one stock, although it is impossible to show precisely how they were interconnected. Jeannede Forest was married in 1539 to Nicholas Thiebaut, of Mons. In 1579, "on the third Sunday Septuages," solemn mass was said in church for "Messire" Jaspard de Forest, of whom we know but this one fact. In 1582, on the second Sunday in Lent, there were solemn

masses for (a third) Melchior de Forest and his wife Marie La Sur, two persons not otherwise discernible. We may infer, by the way, from the peculiar baptismal names, Melchior, Gaspard and Baltazar, that the family held in reverence the old monkish legend of the three kings of Berne, who were guided by the star in the East to visit the Divine Child in the manger at Bethlehem.

Simon de Forest appears in record as a merchant in cloth, purchaser of land rentals, and husband of Agnes Le Pont, and deceased previous to 1598. Nicholas de Forest, merchant, husband of Marie Motte, dwelt, in 1625, near the Little Market, and paid annually six livres personal taxes. Near the Little Market also resided Philippe de Forest, "living on his means" and paying a tax of seven livres. Giles de Forest, son of Philippe, and likewise living on his means, had a house in the Rue de Normeries and paid eight livres. Philippe was a frequent purchaser of suburban lands, besides hiring on long lease a wood lot from "Monseigneur," the duke of Arschot; and the name of his wife, Franchois Petit, *demoiselle*, is generally appended to the records of his real-estate transactions as a consenting party. Was she a daughter, one vainly queries, of that Petit family of Mons which bore the manorial title of Seigneurs de Forest? The wife of Giles, Catherine du Trier, of Binche (married in 1582), is likewise styled "gentlewoman." The father is once mentioned as jurat; the son as jurat, and in 1594 as provost. In short, the relatives of Jesse de Forest in Avesnes constituted a family of merchants and burgomasters, intermarrying with other families of the same respectable class.¹

Jean de Forest, the father of the emigrant to America, appears in 1572 as the youngest son, if he was not also the youngest child, of Melchior de Forest and Catherine du Fosset. The tattered archives of Avesnes mention him but this once, but they mention no other Jean de Forest at all until we reach his grand-nephew, the Jean of 1635, grandson of Baltazar. Circumstances in his known history show that he was born not far from 1543; that his wife was Anne Maillard, probably daughter of Michel Maillard, Mayor of Felleries, a town near Avesnes; and that the date of the marriage could not well be earlier than 1570. The

¹ The preceding narrative is compiled from a large number of briefs of records at Avesnes copied for me by Mr. Charles M. Dozy, archivist at Lieden, Holland.

paucity of records concerning him at Avesnes suggests that he may have been a traveling member of the de Forest firm of wool-merchants. But Avesnes was probably the usual residence of his family, for at least two of his children were born there. Girard, while living in Leiden, twice recorded himself as "a native of Avesnes in the country of Hainaut;" and Anne, in her act of betrothal at Amsterdam, gives herself the same birthplace, and her birth-year as 1587.

Assuming that Jean de Forest was born about 1543, Spain's great military struggle with Protestantism had commenced in his early manhood; and since then she had for many years waged furious war, incessantly with Holland, long with England and finally with France. Even Luxemburg, a little Protestant principality to the east of Hainaut, had been obliged to fight for existence against embattled Romanism. It must have been difficult for the Walloons to find a market for their great staple, woolen cloth. Something could be sent to Spain by sea, and there was intermittent trading to France, and no doubt smuggling to England. Hence Jean de Forest might be often abroad on business, while his wife and children remained in Avesnes.

When and how did he become a Protestant? He may have been one at Avesnes secretly, like thousands on thousands of other Walloons, who were continually stealing away to Holland, crowding her workshops and filling up her infantry. To have professed heresy publicly under Philip II. and the Holy Inquisition would have insured prompt martyrdom of some sort. Possibly in the case of de Forest there were imprudence, and discovery, and punishment. The wide dispersion of his children (Melchior at Lille, Jesse at Sedan, Gerard at Leiden, Anne at Amsterdam) suggests the supposition that the departure from Avesnes may have been a flight from peril or violence. But it is equally probable that he removed to Sedan in the way of business, and was there led by his surroundings to protestantize openly, thus accepting exile for life.

The civic records of the city fail to reveal him, which seems to indicate that he was but a temporary resident. The church registers mention him, for the first and only time, in 1601, as "a merchant of this city" marrying his son Jesse to the daughter of another merchant. He soon resigned his business to Jesse and

removed to Holland, the Mecca of exiled Protestants. After a brief residence at Berghen op. Zoom he pushed on in 1603 to Leiden, and in 1604 to Amsterdam. But he had apparently left a business behind him, for while his wife and his daughter Anne remained at Amsterdam, he returned to the region of Berghen op. Zoom.²

In 1606 (Oct. 21) "Anne des Forest, of Avesnes, aged nineteen, for five years at Amsterdam," was betrothed in the presence of her mother, Anne Maillard, to Jean Le Fèvre, of Leiden, who was probably the son of Huguenot exiles, though he had passed his youth in Holland. The *fiancée* was instructed to produce a written consent to the betrothal, from her father. The required document came to hand, signed by Gerardus Schepenius, minister of Vosmeer, a village near Berghen op. Zoom.³ Was Jean de Forest dead, or too ill to write? There is not another discoverable word concerning him. His daughter (recorded this time as Anne du Forest) married Le Fèvre at Amsterdam on the 24th of January, 1607. Her brother, Gerard, making a will in 1633, left 200 florins to his mother, Anne Maillard, but said nothing of his father.⁴ It may be considered as certain that Jean de Forest died long before his wife, who lived to the age of about ninety and was buried at Amsterdam, April 21, 1640.

As Jesse de Forest married in 1601, we may fairly assume that he was born not far from 1575. But, owing to the incompleteness of the early records of Avesnes, his name first appears in the registers of the old Huguenot church of Sedan, sequestered in 1669 by his dragonnading majesty, Louis XIV., and now but lately rescued from notarial dust and oblivion. Unfortunately, these resurrected archives lack many pages, and do not show when the de Forests arrived in Sedan, nor whence they came. The earliest entry which concerns them translates as follows:

"1601: Sunday, 23d day of said month [September], at the Catechism, the said Sieur du Tilloy blessed the marriage of Jesse des Forests, son of Jean des Forests merchant residing in this city, with Marie du Cloux, daughter of Nicaise du Cloux merchant residing in this city."⁵

² Registers of the Walloon churches in Holland, preserved in the library of the University of Leiden. ³ Civic records of Amsterdam. ⁴ Notary records of Leiden.

⁵ The records from Sedan were copied and furnished to me by Mr. Charles M. Dozy, Leiden, Holland.

In the following year appears an entry which shows that Jesse himself had become a merchant of Sedan:

"1602: Sunday, 7th day of said month [July], on which day was celebrated the Lord's supper, Monsieur du Tilloy, having made the evening exhortation, baptized Marie, daughter of Jesse des Forests, merchant residing in this city, and of Marie du Cloux his wife."—Sponsors, Estienne du Cloux and Marie Aubertin.

Then follow the baptisms of four children—Jean, July 22, 1504, witnessed by Jean Le Vasseur and Magdeleine du Cloux; Henry, March 7, 1606, witnessed by Henry de Lambremont, merchant, and his wife, Rachel Aubertin; Elizabeth, November 1, 1607, witnessed by Abraham Le Groa, goldsmith, and his wife, Elizabeth Aubertin; David, December 11, 1608, witnessed by David de Lambremont, merchant dyer at Montcornet, and Marie de Lambremont, daughter of Henry.⁶

The name de Forest is spelled, according to the temporary lights and reminiscences of the clerk, *des forests*, *des foretz* and *des forest*. We need not wonder at this sudden change from the form current at Avesnes. There will be many more changes as the exiled family wanders on from city to city, and is forced into record in dialect after dialect, language after language. Spelling was not based on established principles in those days, as indeed it is not in the present. The word *de Forest* sounded differently to the ears of different *villes* and *stadts* and parishes. To get at the real name with accuracy, we should note that the man who is registered at Sedan as "*Jesse des Forests*" always subscribed himself "*Jesse de Forest*."

Up to 1606, inclusive, Jesse appears in the above-mentioned records as a "merchant residing at Sedan." In 1607 he is still a merchant, but resident at Montcornet in Thierache, an eastern canton of Picardy. In 1608 he was there still, but had changed his style to "merchant dyer," and was in partnership with his brother-in-law, David de Lambremont, husband of Magdeleine du Cloux. It is noteworthy that his children were always christened after a godfather or godmother, a fact which accounts for the disappearance of the baptismal names current among the

⁶ Jean appears as *Johannes* in the records of New Amsterdam; he had a claim against the estate of Henry when the latter died at Harlem in 1637. David visited New Amsterdam in 1659 and had a son baptized there, but in 1665 had returned to Holland.

de Forests of Avesnes. The du Cloux were people of consideration at Sedan. Several of them were merchants; others were advocates, notaries, surgeons. One Jean de Cloux was *bailli* of the city previous to 1596.

After 1608 there is a gap of eight years in the church registers of Protestant Sedan; and we learn nothing more of Jesse de Forest until 1615, when he appears in the Walloon church registers of Leiden. His daughter, Rachel, one of the emigrants to America, must have been born in 1609 or 1610, for she married Jean Mousnier la Montagne in 1626. Meantime, Jesse's elder brother, Melchior,⁷ and his younger brother, Gerard, had settled in Holland. As but little is known of the former, it is convenient to dismiss him first, although he arrived last. In 1611 Melchior "du Forest" joined the Walloon Church at Amsterdam, by letter from the church at Lille. In 1615 (March 1) he stood godfather at Leiden to "Jesse, son of Jesse du Forest and Marie du Cloux." In 1616 (April 6) he had a son, Jean, christened at Amsterdam. His wife was Marie Gobert, whose patronymic is traceable at Avesnes. Gerard de Forest appears often in the Walloon Church registers and in the civic records of Holland, the name being diversified into du Forest, du Forret, des Forests, de Forré, de forée and Gereit foré, according to the inventiveness of the various scribes. In 1605 (April 9) he joined the Walloon Church of Leiden, by profession of faith. In November of the same year he went to Amsterdam, partly, no doubt, to visit his mother and his sister Anne. In 1606 (May 30) he bought land of the burgomasters of Leiden for a dyery. In 1611 (August 12) "Gerard des Forests, dyer, native of Avesnes, in the country of Hainaut," married Hester de la Grange, daughter of Crispin de la Grange, dyer, native of France. In 1617 (October 6) he purchased the right of citizenship in Leiden, once more registering himself as a "native of Avesnes in Hainaut." Later records show that he prospered as a dyer and as a merchant; that he lived to be guardian of two grandchildren of his niece Rachel (de Forest) la Montagne, and that he died in August, 1654, leaving the respectable estate of 15,325 florins.⁸

⁷ Erroneously given as Michel by some writers on the early history of New York.

⁸ Civic records of Leiden; also Walloon Church registers.

We return now to Jesse and his first appearance in Holland, where his name is tormented by the recordists into du Forest, du Forrest, des Forests, des forest and de Forré. His children born at Leiden were: Jesse, baptized March 1, 1615, with Melchior for sponsor; Isaac, the future ancestor of the American branch, July 10, 1616; Israel, October 17, 1617; Philippe, September 13, 1620. In all there were ten, without counting such as may belong in the unrecorded gap between 1609 and 1615.⁹ Was it this host of young mouths to feed which suggested to Jesse de Forest his scheme of transatlantic emigration? Or was it because, in July, 1620, he saw, or might have seen, the Pilgrim Fathers quit hospitable Leiden for New England? There was no lack of convenient human material for a colonizing venture. Since 1610 peace had generally prevailed in Christendom, and many thousands of soldiers had been dismissed to civil life. Holland swarmed with Huguenot refugees, largely warlike or industrious Walloons, jostling with each other for employment, although there were still brigades of them in the Dutch army. A modern writer of some note has contended that nearly all the greatness of Holland resulted from the enforced immigration of 100,000 exiled Walloons.¹⁰

One word concerning the origin of this ancient and probably pre-Aryan brood. It represents the Belgians of Cæsar, the most warlike of the peoples whom he styled Gauls, although Gaulish the Walloons were not. Scientific investigation has shown that their early graves are of vast antiquity, and that they descend from that Iberian or Numidian stock which once prevailed widely throughout Occidental Europe, remains of it being yet historically visible in Spain, Navarre, Gascony, northern France, southern Belgium, northern Wales and western Ireland. Beaten upon by the Gauls, the Cimbri, the Romans, the Franks and the Flemings, the Belgo-French Walloons stubbornly retain their identity and a certain definiteness of boundary, and number between three and four millions of well-looking, tallish, strong-built, dark-skinned, dark-eyed and generally black-haired people,

⁹ Walloon Church registers.

¹⁰ The Letters of Henry IV. inform us that the eight thousand infantry which the States-General sent to aid him in the siege of Rome were all Walloons.

industrious, fervid in temper, and excellent soldiers. Protestantism spread widely among them before it reached Holland and England, but was eventually trampled out with immense effort and cruelty by Charles V. and Philip II. No wonder emigration was in the air of Holland during the early years of the seventeenth century. The Dutch wanted to find work and room for their swarms of needy strangers, and they wanted to contest the possession of the East Indies and of America with Spain and England. In June, 1621, the States-General commenced debate upon the project of a West India Company, though with such deliberation that three years elapsed before the charter was issued.

But at this time Jesse de Forest was bent upon following Carver and Bradford to Anglo-America. In the latter half of July, 1621, while the Estates were sitting at the Hague, he passed them by to enter the residence of the British ambassador, and presented himself as spokesman for three hundred of his fellow Huguenots.

Sir Dudley Carleton wrote, July 19, to State-Secretary Calvert:

"There hath been with me of late a certaine Walon, an inhabitant of Leiden, in the name of divers families, men of all trades and occupations, who desire to goe unto Virginia. . . . I required of him his demands in writing, with the signatures of such as were to bear part therein, both which I send your honor herewith."¹¹

The "demands" are signed by *Jesse de Forest* alone; there is no question as to his presence and his leadership. The document was presented July 21, 1621; it asked right of settlement in English North America for fifty or sixty families, both Walloons and French, who desired to maintain the Protestant faith; and whereas one ship could not carry three hundred persons, with their necessary cattle, would not His Majesty furnish them with another, and arm it? It also demanded a territory of sixteen English miles in diameter; this the colonists would hold in homage and fealty from His Majesty under his laws, while reserving to themselves "rights of inferior lordship" in local matters; desiring also "that those among them who could live

¹¹ "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America." 2 vols. By Charles M. Baird, D. D.; vol. I., pp. 158-163, with notes. A very thorough work, with abundant supporting documents.

as nobles might style themselves such."¹² With the petition went a round-robin, promising good faith in the enterprise, signed by fifty-six men, mostly heads of families, each of whom added the number of his household.¹³ De Forest proposed to take over his wife and five children, leaving the others, we may suppose, under the care of his brothers.

Carleton forwarded the papers with a friendly indorsement, though he considered some of the conditions "extravagant." Calvert referred them to the directors of the Virginia Company, who made reply, August 11, 1621. They "conceived no inconvenience at present" in the proposed colony; but they objected to the expense of furnishing "shipping or other chargeable favour." They thought that for "the securing of the plantacion in His Ma'ties obedience," the said families should not settle in one body with the rights specified, but should be scattered "by convenient numbers in the principall Citties, Borroughs and corporacions in Virginia."¹⁴

The reply of the directors took the core out of de Forest's oligarchical project, and drove him to look outside of England for aid in getting a Huguenot colony to America.

(To be continued.)

¹² For de Forest's petition, in French, see Baird, I., 348-351. Also, a loose translation of it in the "Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York." In the above citations, I have corrected some of the errors of this translation.

¹³ See printed and photographic copies of the round-robin in Baird, I., pp. 162 and 351.

¹⁴ For the entire document, see Baird, I., p. 350.

AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE LITERATURE OF AUTOGRAPHY.—*The Lettre de Cachet* is the subject of an article interesting to autograph collectors, in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, XIV., 204: There was a period of some duration when the word *lettre de cachet*, whispered in the salons of Paris, spread among the gay *habitues* of bright salons, visions of gloomy dungeons, of mysterious agents and of machines of torture were presented. The dusky walls of the Bastille rose up in formidable array before their eyes; they heard the rolling of the carriage-wheels across the drawbridge that cut off every thought of communication with the busy world, and condemned them to silence, to sorrow, and perhaps to the grave. They knew that the presentation of the *lettre de cachet* to the governor of the Bastille was a signal that consigned them to oblivion.

The missions that originally emanated from the sovereign were of three kinds—letters-patent, letters under the great seal, and letters under the privy seal. The first was a public document open to all, signed by the King, countersigned by the Secretary of State and sealed with the seal of State. The second conveyed grants and favors from the King, formally written and sealed. The third included *lettres de cachet*. They were not written upon parchment, nor upon ministerial paper; they were admitted to be legal, some upon the commonest paper; they were signed by the King, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and enveloped in another sheet of paper and sealed with the King's insignia, and could only be opened by the individual to whom they were addressed; the guilt of treason and the consequent forfeiture of life, being the penalty attached to the breaking of the seal or prying into the document. These letters were sent to the members of the Council of State, and the earliest use made of them for punishment, before they became so formidable an instrument of tyranny, was when peers and high officers refused to appear before the King to answer for alleged offenses against the State; there were then forwarded *lettres de cachet* announcing banishment or exile. Many such letters were issued by Louis XI., and some are still extant; Richelieu used them as instruments of unrestricted despotism, when it was best that everything connected with the seclusion of an individual should be conducted with the utmost secrecy, as also did Louis XIV.

The letter usually gave definite instructions to the governor as to the nature of the seclusion, whether the deep dungeon, the solitary cell, or something a little better, was granted.

These *lettres de cachet* are choice nuggets to a collector, but they are in the hands of only a few private parties. The hatred borne to the name of a *lettre de cachet* and the mysterious stories of the Bastille, urged the populace, early in the French Revolution, to demolish this historic nest of dungeons. In the National Library, Paris, are the MS. day-books kept by the governor of the Bastille up to the day it was sacked by the mob. In them is the autograph of every prisoner on his leaving his dungeon, containing a promise that he would not divulge anything that had come to his knowledge within the Bastille.

Fac-simile of portion of a letter of Gen. Nathaniel Greene,
owned by Pennsylvania Historical Society.

my self. I am going for Newpost in
a few days to which place please to
direct your letters.

I am Sir

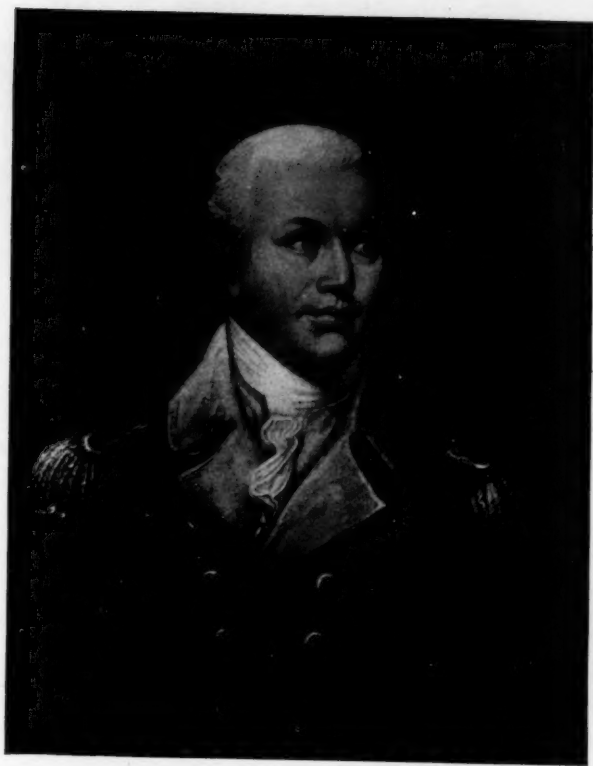
with esteem

Your most devoted

humble Serv

Nathl Greene

Charleston June 4th 1783



MAJOR-GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE.

NATHANIEL GREENE, AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Born, Warwick, R. I., June 6, 1742.

Died, Mulberry Grove, Ga., June 19, 1786.

Elected member of Rhode Island Legislature, 1770; volunteered as a Private in the Kentish Guards, 1774; assumed command of the State forces near Boston, as Major-General, 1775; appointed a Brigadier-General by Congress, 1776, and Major-General, 1780.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Maryland, listened to the eleventh lecture of Mrs. Charles W. Lord in her course before the Society, March 15, at their rooms on North Charles street, Baltimore. Mrs. Lord's themes were:



"The Committees of Safety" and "The First Republican Congress." Mrs. Lord prefaced her lecture by a last glance at some of the colonial homes already mentioned. Among them were "Trumpington Manor" of the Smyths, on Wye Island, and "Kent Fort Manor," the home of the Brents. The Brents, as relatives of Lord Baltimore, served in council and court during many of those early and anxious years. Owing to religious troubles they were driven to the less tur-

bulent Virginia border, where they established the "Richland Manor," long famous for its hospitality and stately elegance. Capt. George Brent established his "Manor of Woodstock" upon 30,000 acres of most beautiful and arable land, while "Pomonkey," one of the best-known of the Brent estates, lay along the Potomac, within sight of the present Mount Vernon. One whose early home was near "Pomonkey" describes it as having fine woodlands and lovely garden and terraces. The mansion was of English brick, with long portico and heavy white pillars. There was a great central hall, with drawing-room and guest chamber on one side and long dining-room and family apartments on the other, with long, low-built kitchens and "quarters," wings extending far beyond. In these early days the only communication was by horseback, barges, sailing vessels or mail coaches. The latter were started in 1765, between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Two days were required for this journey, and a day and a night from Elkridge Landing to Annapolis. Pack horses carried goods and produce long distances, and carriers' carts were a rare luxury. Some private postroads were opened on Kent Island, and also by the Ellicotts to Frederick and Baltimore after the Revolutionary War by way of Ellicott's Mills.

The lecturer then took up the discussion of the Revolutionary movement. From Massachusetts to Georgia, she said there was but one cry: "Liberty!" and "No taxation without representation." The Mother Country had gone too far. She had appropriated all the pine forests of Maine not granted to individuals, for the timber. Every tree above twenty-four inches in diameter was reserved for masts for the Royal navy and £100 was the penalty for cutting one without a special government license, with twenty lashes on the bare back if done in disguise. Iron might be mined, but only England could manufacture it. The colonies must in no wise become self-sustaining. At the New York Colonial Congress in 1765 the provinces agreed to stand shoulder to shoulder against royal oppression. Ten years later came the notable convention at Philadelphia, which was chosen because it was midway between the Northern and Southern colonies. All were animated by one spirit, not the desire to separate from England (independence had not yet gone so far), but to deliberate upon the situation. Committees of Safety were now formed in all the colonies and the closing of the Boston port after the destruction of the tea made other ports look to their own protection. One of these committees of safety was appointed at the Baltimore Court House. One was also appointed for the county and for Annapolis.

It was at the Philadelphia Congress in 1774 that for the first time the consequences of these expressions of independence were seriously discussed. The delegates argued

close to the dreaded subject of separation, but as yet they remained loyal subjects, simply "submitting their bill of rights to the King," and adjourned without actually voting on the great question. But the clash was bound to come, and on April 19, 1775 (an ominous day for Maryland), the first blood of the Revolution was shed at Lexington. All are familiar with the events of that fateful day. The news of the first attack and bloodshed spread like wild-fire from colony to colony, stirring the people to wildest excitement. The news did not reach Baltimore until 10 P. M., April 26. As it passed from colony to colony the action of the Lexington patriots was indorsed by the Safety Committees, and the indorsements were forwarded in the same slow manner that the news had come. Thus, the entire land was bound by a chain of intelligent action. No need for further delay or doubt. The colonies had been patient, and their appeal to King and Parliament had now the reply that "Rebels must be reduced to submission" and the more cruel answer of gun and steel. In the signing of the Declaration of Independence later on, the Maryland signers were Thomas Stone, Thomas Johnson, Jr., Charles Carroll, William Paca and Samuel Chase.

Mrs. Lord gave her final lecture on "Colonial Times" at the rooms of the Colonial Dames, March 22. Her theme was "The Revolutionary War and Maryland's Heroes."

Mrs. Lord said that it was interesting to Marylanders to follow the doings of the Annapolis and Baltimore conventions, and to read the familiar names of the delegates who served their country in her day of need. The long lists of men appointed to collect from their "hundreds" for the county levy seem like a page of to-day's charity lists, so familiar are most of the names.

In 1773 William Goddard, of Rhode Island, established the first paper in Baltimore — *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*. Mr. Goddard seems to have lost favor for a time. He published various sarcasms, which angered the Whig Club, and he was mobbed for it. His sister, Mary, then became the editor, and also the Baltimore postmistress for a time, thus being our pioneer literary woman.

Army supplies of all kinds were very scarce. Many private individuals sent cargoes of grain, tobacco, etc., to France and the West Indies and brought back fire-arms and ammunition. Mr. William Patterson, father of Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte, himself sent out several vessels thus laden to France and purchased powder and arms, reaching Philadelphia just in time to supply General Washington at Boston with these sorely needed articles.

Commodore Barney, Commodore James Nicholson and his two brothers gave their State lasting service in the Navy, the Nicholsons commanding a number of our best-known war vessels, among them the *Trumbull*, *Dare* and *Constitution*.

But it was the "Maryland Line" that won golden war records. At the time of Washington's famous retreat from Long Island the Maryland "Flying Camp's" time was up. Many were ill and discouraged and left, but many bravely re-enlisted. Washington had scarcely more than 3000 men fit for duty. But with his few Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York regiments he crossed the Delaware and surprised the British at Trenton.

Later General Putman was put in charge of Philadelphia, and the Congress was removed to Congress Hall, Baltimore, corner Sharp and Baltimore streets.

When Washington started in for his second year's campaign Governor Johnson ordered out all the remaining Maryland militia to defend their homes. Maj. John Eager Howard, Capt. Daniel Dorsey, General Smallwood and Colonel Gist were among the officers.

It is impossible to follow the different engagements. The brave Marylanders put many new feathers in their caps. Cowpens again established Morgan and Col. John

Eager Howard as champion fighters. At one time Colonel Howard held the swords of seven British officers.

When Washington resolved to concentrate forces in Virginia and ordered General La Fayette there with others, a ball was given to the gallant Frenchman at the "Indian Queen," as he passed through Baltimore. The Baltimore belles proved their gratitude for the services of the French allies by making much-needed garments for them.

With the victory of Yorktown, Washington's great plan was accomplished, for the crushing of Cornwallis virtually ended the Revolutionary War.

After the war Maryland paid a richly deserved tribute to Gen. William Smallwood, by making him governor. He was followed by that other hero, Col. John Eager Howard. Then came the long list of well-known names: Ogle, Lloyd, Bowie, Wright, Goldsborough, Sharp, Ridgely, etc.

Meanwhile the Constitution was adopted, the Colonial days became republican, and the past gently merged into the present.

The two days, March 27 and 29, exhibition to the public of colonial relics by the Dames at their rooms, was enjoyed by crowds each day. The visiting Dames from nearby States were handsomely entertained by their Baltimore sisters. Among the interesting curios exhibited was a case of family miniatures loaned by Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte; portraits of Samuel Bowly and wife, 1698; William Hollins and wife, 1761; tankard of John Rowsby, 1600; a book of great interest, "The Life of Gen. Joseph Reed, Adjutant to Gen. Washington and First Governor of Pennsylvania," containing autographs of every prominent man connected with the Revolution. Portraits of Gen. Washington, by Gilbert Stuart; of Eleanor Custis, and of Col. Nicholas Rogers, by Charles Willson Peale; a pair of satin brocade slippers belonging to Ellen North, worn by her at a ball when she danced with Lafayette; the waistcoat and breeches of Col. Tilghman, a large portrait of Sir Wilfred Lawson, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller; of Judge William Arbuckle of Accomack county, Va., colonial judge under George III., and his wife, who was Tabitha Custis, painted by Charles Willson Peale; the portrait of Col. George Armistead, the swords of Paul Jones, Thomas Stockett Brewer, Col. Tarleton; an iron sword found on the battlefield of Braddock's defeat. Among the fifty portraits the oldest is of Dorothy Hutchins, which was painted in England in 1680. She afterward married John Rider, who was governor of Maryland. The original manuscript of "The Star-Spangled Banner," written and signed by Francis Scott Key, and the first printed copy of the same, a portrait of the author, and one of Col. Nicholson, to whom the song was first sent; Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, painted by Gilbert Stuart; Mrs. Charles Carroll, wife of the barrister; Mrs. Ellicott, John Mercer and George Mercer, Madame Hesselius, a group of the McCormick family; Mrs. Mary Young, Gen. Joseph Reed, Mrs. George Calvert and her daughter; Gov. Stone, Maj. Cattell, Edward Lloyd, the fifth governor of Maryland; Mrs. John Eager Howard, Sally Scot Murray and Anna Maria Murray, Col. Flower, of Philadelphia. A number of old samplers, some of them done nearly 200 years ago; a miniature of Commodore Joshua Barney, Charles Bedford Young, and Gunning Bedford; a silver coffee pot of the Gunning Bedfords and a picture of Mrs. Mary Bedford, painted in 1765; the sword of Col. John Eager Howard, the

portraits of Angelica Peale, of Queen Charlotte, of David Stewart of Annapolis Town in 1751, who laid the corner-stone of the State House; miniatures of Ann Teackle Floyd and of Ann Teackle Smith; a watch-charm belonging at one time to Martha Washington, loaned by Mrs. Guest; a portrait of Edmund Hough in English uniform, a picture of Baltimore town in 1752; a portrait of the Rev. James Brogden, Mrs. James Mackubin, who danced with Gen. Washington in 1783, and Col. Richard Barnes. A great collection of coats-of-arms, old jewelry and household goods was also in the exhibition.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Virginia, have offered a prize of \$20 for the best essay on a colonial subject. The graduating-class alone of every female school in Virginia is invited to compete. The subject-matter must be embraced between the dates 1650 and 1770, and the essays must be sent by May 15 of the present year. The committee in charge is Mrs. A. B. Camm, Mrs. Parke C. Bagby, and Mrs. Alexander Brown.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Louisiana, is being organized by Mrs. Sarah Polk Blake, of New Orleans, who was recently appointed chairman of the Colonial Dames in the State, by the president, Mrs. Justine V. Townsend, of New York. Mrs. Blake has appointed Mrs. H. Dickson Burns, temporary secretary of the Louisiana Society.

At a meeting in New Orleans, March 28, at Mrs. Blake's, the following Louisiana ladies enrolled their names as members of the Society: Mrs. George Welham Nott, Mrs. H. D. Bruns, Mrs. Joseph Jones, Mrs. James McConnell, Jr., Mrs. Wm. E. Huger, Mrs. Edward Chapman, Mrs. Henry R. Labouisse, Miss Sue White, Miss Sallie Miles, Miss Susie Jones, Miss Dora Labouisse and Mrs. F. D. Blake, chairman. Miss Dora Labouisse was appointed treasurer.

It was decided to have the next meeting, April 18, at Mrs. Blake's.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Florida, is being organized under the resolution passed at the National Council last April, by Mrs. Angelica E. Gamble, of Tallahassee, the president of the State Society.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in New York, gave a very unique and most interesting loan collection March 28, at the house of the president, Mrs. Howard Townsend. The articles loaned were confined to the colonial period and were historically most delightful. The old silver represented a very great number of old New York families and a few New England ones. Tankards of every size and shape and marked in various ways—on many were the family coat-of-arms, and on others the name or initials only—tea sets, bowls, spoons, cream jugs and other odd bits of silver were exhibited. Some old jewels and many old miniatures and unique wearing apparel. Several beautiful old fans, interesting old manuscripts and signatures, Capt. Kidd's pitcher, a Delaware lottery ticket of Lord Stirling's, 1772, an old Dutch Bible printed in Holland in 1630, silhouette of Washington, 1791, Masonic emblem 1730, presented to Gilbert Livingston, a photograph of the Van Rensselaer Mansion, showing the old well in the rear where Yankee Doodle was written, an old sheet spun by Maria Van

Rensselaer and a curious old napkin belonging to and spun by Anneke Jans—depicting "Christ at the Well" and the "Parable of the Loaves and Fishes," some old laces and bits of old brocade. There were a large gathering of the members of the Society, and several visitors from the various sister States.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in New Jersey, held its second "Commemorative" meeting at the house of the president, Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, in Trenton, February 20. The officers of the National Society and the "Broad Seal" chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were the invited guests. Mrs. Dickinson, with courteous, graceful words, welcomed the Society and its guests to the commemoration of "The Signing of the First Constitution of New Jersey." Programmes printed in gold, on blue satin ribbon and tied with gold cord to a quill pen, were presented as souvenirs. The dining-room was beautifully decorated with the colors of the Society, suspended from the chandelier to the four corners of the table, broad ribbons of blue and gold, formed a silken canopy, beneath which shone a star of yellow daffodils with rays of blue forget-me-nots. After luncheon the "Dames" first listened to a paper on "The Concessions of Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret" by Miss Helen Duffield, a clear, well-written historical account of the "Lord's Proprietors and of a Constitution, which gave to New Jersey a liberal government and containing principles and conveying privileges, far in advance of the times."

Under the title of "The Government of Sir Philip Carteret," Mrs. Benj. Howell Campbell told a most interesting and descriptive story of the "Elizabeth Towne" settlement with its sturdy colonists, strict laws and quaint old customs.

The third paper was by Mrs. Isaac Weatherby, entitled "Three Prominent Dames of 1664-5," was a very clever and suggestive one. In it England, Holland and France each lent a "Stately Dame," who in turn bequeathed to Jersey's daughters a most precious legacy—in high moral character, executive ability and graceful mien. "The Children's Marriage," an original poem by Mrs. Charles F. Harrison, threw a bright touch of romance over sober reality, as was pictured the love and marriage of England's tiny courtier of eight years, Sir George Carteret, 3rd, with the baby Duchess of Bath.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in Georgia, held its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Gordon, the president, Savannah, April 18.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, in South Carolina.—The *News and Courier*, of Charleston, issued, April 6, a supplement entitled *The Meteor*, a unique piece of journalism entirely devoted to colonial articles, written or compiled by Colonial Dames of South Carolina. Much space is given in it to woman's life and work in Charleston and vicinity, as shown in old diaries and letters. Many old South Carolina seats are written up, among them "Yeaman's Hall," and "Crowfield," the seat of the Middletons. Fort Barnwell, on the Neuse, in North Carolina, furnished the subject for a story of Indian atrocities, by Claudine Rhett. Mrs. Wilmot G. Holmes

contributes some letters of John Adams, Washington, Gen. Pinckney and Henry Bard. Helen Morris Lewis relates the story of "Washington's Park" at the "Hampton House," the seat of the Horrys, on the South Santee. Unsigned articles on Some Colonial Charities and Ladies' Benevolent Societies and the Old Home of the Broughtons; "Mulberry Plantation," on the Cooper river, are very entertaining as is also an article by Lillah Adams Hayne on The Pearl of the Piedmont, Greenville. Miss Stone furnishes an editorial on Ideals of Womanhood. Under the heading of Heroes of the Revolution, many interesting articles in the lives of Sumter, Marion, Laurens, Gadsden and Col. William Washington are given. There is much other kindred reading in the columns of the supplement, and some poetry written for *The Meteor*: "Colonial Days" by Helen Grimalb Wenholm, "While Polly Sweeps," by Annie T. Colcock, "The Yellow Jessamine," by Claude M. Girardeau, "Relentless Time," by Rosalie Whaley Baynard and "The Origin of 'All Fools' Day,'" by Carolyn Banks Young.

It is unfortunate that so much entertaining reading matter, worth preserving in magazine or pamphlet form, was printed in an unwieldy six-column eight-page supplement to the regular issue of a daily newspaper, for although the South Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames "published" it, it is more than likely that *The Meteor* will be looked upon as the enterprise only of the *News and Courier*. In order that the Dames may have the credit due to them we take pleasure in preserving herein the names of the ladies who got it up: Editor, Mrs. C. Cotesworth Pinckney; treasurer, Mrs. Wilmot G. Holmes; business manager, Mrs. E. H. Pringle; assistant editors, Mrs. C. A. Hill, Mrs. H. E. Young, Mrs. Herbert Sass, Mrs. Catherine Ravenel, Mrs. St. Julian Ravenel, Mrs. S. Wragg, and Mrs. Manigault Heyward.

The different departments of *The Meteor* were under the direction of a sub-editor, who selects her committee to work with her. Art and music departments were under the direction of Mrs. Manigault Heyward, assisted by Miss Helen Alston, Mrs. Robert Alex. Pringle and Mrs. Arthur Middleton Parker. The historical and colonial departments were under the care of Mrs. St. Julian Ravenel. The ladies assisting Mrs. Ravenel were: Miss Rebecca Allston, Miss Gibbes, Miss Rose Ravenel, Miss Isabelle De Saussure, Miss E. McP. Ravenel, Miss Washington, Miss Howe and Mrs. Wilmot G. Holmes. "Our Institutions" and points of interest in the State were gotten up under the direction of Mrs. Samuel Wragg, assisted by Mrs. Edward Robertson, Miss Charlotte Ingraham and Miss Bessie Ravenel. Fashion, house decoration, new dishes for lunch and tea, Easter entertainments and Easter fads were written about by Mrs. C. A. Hill, chairman, Mrs. H. E. Young, Mrs. Brewton Hamilton, Mrs. A. A. Vanderhorst, Mrs. Herbert Sass, Mrs. C. P. Allston and Miss Ladson. Letters up to date, domestic and foreign, were edited by Mrs. H. E. Young, chairman, Mrs. Chas. Boyle and Mrs. E. H. Pringle. The advertising committee was composed of Mrs. W. H. Ladson, Mrs. T. Wragg Simons, Miss Martha Washington, Mrs. W. W. Lawton, Miss E. Roper, Mrs. St. John Kinloch, and Mrs. Arthur Ryan.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in District of Columbia.—The "Dolly Madison" Chapter met, March 14, at the home of Mrs. Philip F. Larner, of Washington. Historical sketches, Revolutionary events, whose anniversaries occurred in March, were read by Mrs. W. Ross Browne, the historian of the Chapter.

The "Mary Washington" Chapter met socially at their rooms, March 19. The Washington Daughters have begun organizing their children into the "Society of Children of the Revolution,"

by authority of the late general convention. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts, who was appointed to superintend the organization of the children in all States, and to be the regent of this future auxiliary Society, has begun her task in several cities. The foundation of the patriotic institution will probably be modeled closely after that of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Lothrop will recommend the appointment of a lady regent, who will gather the children in a single Society or chapter. When the membership of this first chapter shall have become inconveniently large, another will be formed, as in the Daughters of the American Revolution. After organization, the business of each chapter will probably be left to the young members under the supervision of the general regent.

The object of the Society will be to perpetuate the purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the purposes set forth by organizations among the male descendants of Revolutionary heroes. A uniform study of history is also aimed at. The advocates of the movement claim that young Americans know more about ancient and foreign history than they do about that of their own country. The inner workings of the chapters will result in the teaching of local history, of patriotism, and of government, while practical pleasure will be derived from party excursions to historical points, which, the enthusiasts say, will tend to indelibly impress the lesson sought to be taught on the minds of the children.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania.—The York Chapter met, March 13, at the home of Mrs. E. W. Spangler, when a paper was read by Mrs. David Rupp on the causes of the revolt of the American colonies, mentioning incidentally the murder of the Rev. James Caldwell, of New Jersey, and his wife, Hannah Ogden, in 1781.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Illinois.—The Chicago Chapter celebrated, March 19, at the Hotel Richelieu. The anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. Mrs. James H. Walker read a poem treating of the subject, and many of the members indulged in informal talks.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Ohio.—The Cleveland Chapter met, March 13, in the Historical Society's rooms. Mrs. A. T. Perry was elected secretary in place of Mrs. E. M. Avery.

who resigned to become State regent. Mrs. F. A. Kendall, regent, appointed a committee on programme and membership.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Virginia.—The Lynchburg Chapter met, March 16, at the home of Mrs. R. G. H. Kean. The regent, Mrs. Edward C. Hamner presided. A paper entitled "Our Debt to Boston Patriots," was read by Mrs. Kean. This being the anniversary of the birthday of President Madison, the symposium was devoted to his memory and the praise of his wife.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Minnesota.—The three chapters held a State meeting, March 21, at St. Paul, in the Central Presbyterian Church. Mrs. R. D. Newport, the State regent, presided, and after an address of welcome, read the annual report she had made to the Continental Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution. Other reports were read by Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Nicholls.

Mrs. Ranney, of St. Paul, read an interesting sketch of Mrs. Foster, the president-general, and Mrs. John Quincy Adams, of St. Paul, who was elected one of the vice-presidents-general at the Congress, read an original description in verse of an incident before Bunker Hill. Mrs. Adams' poem is entitled "A Revolutionary Ride," and is a description of Washington's ride from Philadelphia to Boston on that memorable occasion. (See p. 879). Bishop Gilbert addressed the ladies, and gave many good suggestions, offered in a most brotherly spirit by one who is himself a very devoted "Son." Speaking of what the Society stood for, Bishop Gilbert said:

"When James Russell Lowell was asked by a friend how long the American Republic would last, he replied 'that the Republic would endure just so long as we were loyal to what our forefathers stood for.' They did not fight for country, they fought for liberty, and it is for that liberty that the patriotic societies stand. We, however, have the double inspiration, now, that we know what a grand and glorious country we have. This is an era of patriotic societies. What does it mean? Not a fad that will last but for a brief time, but the development and culmination of a spirit that has been growing for many years, and it was inevitable that this outburst should occur. This declaration of universal hospitality that we have sent out, and which has brought all men to our shores, is a good thing. We do not want people to be prevented from coming, but we ought to place certain restrictions upon those who come. America for the Americans, and whoever enters the country must become an American. The largest hospitality should be extended to all who are descended from Revolutionary forefathers, but the idea of putting into the hands of a man who has resided in the country just six weeks the same power that men who have lived here all their lives possess, is not to be tolerated."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Connecticut.—The State is rich in historic sites where human blood was shed for the cause of American liberty, which have thus far been unrecognized by the State.

The local chapters of the Daughters in many parts of the State have been endeavoring, by their own efforts, against many discouragements, to erect monuments and tablets to mark those localities which relate exclu-

sively to the brave deeds of soldiers and patriots of the American Revolution, on battlefields that have been left unmarked by the State of Connecticut.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Jersey.—The Newark Chapter met at the home of Mrs. J. F. Chamberlain and a paper on "The Connecticut Colony during the Revolution," was read by Miss Osborne, and on March 22 it met at the home of Mrs. W. H. Guerin. Mrs. William S. Stryker, the newly elected State regent, will preside for the first time over the general meeting, to be held at New Brunswick, April 19.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New York.—The Buffalo Chapter was entertained, March 19, by Mrs. Seth Caldwell. Mrs. Sidney McDougal was the first reader, her paper being an account of the early Holland Dutch settlements of the Mohawk valley.

She compared the early settlers with the present emigrants from the old country, showing that the Hollanders stood at that time, the world over, as shining lights in liberality of opinion and the freedom to worship God, and that they brought to this country the wealth and luxuries of a long established civilization. She spoke of the magnificence of the women's attire, the fineness of their damask and the costliness of their silver, and contrasted it with "Irving's" account of short-frocked women and brow-beaten husbands. She detailed some of the horrors of the massacre of Schenectady, in which her ancestors took a leading part.

Miss Elizabeth B. Bird read a paper on "The Knickerbockers" which was written by Miss Mary Burtis, who was absent.

Mrs. George C. Bell contributed a paper on the early settlement of the New Netherlands, which, at the time of which she wrote, extended all the way from Virginia to the River St. Lawrence and Canada.

Mrs. Bell exhibited rare manuscripts, letters, autograph orders bearing Indian, Dutch and English signatures signed a century ago. The New York City Chapter will give an entertainment of "Trilby" music and tableaux on Easter Monday, at the Lyceum Theatre, the object being to raise funds to endow the Chair of History of Barnard College.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Tennessee.—The Memphis "Dolly Madison" Chapter met March 16, at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Myers, and elected the following officers: Mrs. A. S. Buchanan, regent; Mrs. Calvin Perkins, vice-regent; Miss Ruth Martin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Martin Ensley, recording secretary; Miss Lula Humphreys, historian; Mrs. Yates, registrar; Mrs. James Watson, poetess; Dr. Long, chaplain; Miss Margaret Rogers, treasurer. The Memphis "Watauga" Chapter elected the following officers, March 22: Regent, Mrs. Keller Anderson; vice-regent, Mrs. W. H. Horton; recording secretary, Mrs. D. M. Scales; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Clarence Selden; registrar, Mrs. Thomas Day; treasurer, Mrs. Luke Wright; historian, Mrs. R. J. Person; poet, Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle; chaplain, Dr. F. P. Davenport.



SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Pennsylvania, met for the first time in Independence Hall to hold their annual meeting, April 3. First Vice-President Richard M. Cadwalader was in the chair. The Rev. Dr. G. Woolsey Hodge opened the meeting with prayer. The treasurer, Charles Henry Jones, reported that the total assets of the Society, after the year's expenses had been met, were \$9,026.50. Of this sum \$8,040.34 is permanently invested and the balance, \$986.15, is in the general fund for the use of the Society. Judge Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker made an address to the Society on their taking charge of Independence Hall. The Judge began by saying:

"We have assembled to-night under circumstances of such unusual import to the organization to which we belong that they bid us pause and take heed. We are justified in feeling a sense of pride, but that pride should be accompanied by a due humility and should be sustained by effort and endeavor. We are met in the building which in this broad land is nearest to the hearts of its people. What the Pantheon was to Rome, what Westminster Abbey represents in the life and literature of England, Independence Hall is to America, and must remain for all time to come.

"Around these chambers cling the memories of the most momentous events in the origin and development of the nation. Within them have been gathered those wise and brave men who have rendered our annals illustrious, and within them have been wrought those great deeds which have determined the fate of the hundreds of millions of people who will soon fill this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific and have impressed the destinies of all the future generations of the world."

Treasurer Jones reported that he had received from Mr. E. A. Weaver, for presentation to the Society, an autograph copy of the hymn "America," originally written in 1832 by Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith. The author is now eighty-six years of age. He personally transcribed the copy in March, 1875. Mr. Jones also presented the Society with the pen with which Mayor Stuart signed the ordinance turning over the State House to the Sons of the Revolution for their headquarters.

The election of officers was then taken up, and on motion of R. D. Barclay the secretary cast the vote, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, William Wayne; first vice-president, Richard McCall Cadwalader; second vice-president, William Henry Egle, M. D.; secretary, Ethan Allen Weaver; treasurer, Charles Henry Jones; registrar, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army; historian, Josiah Granville Leach; chaplain, Rev. George Woolsey Hodge.

There was some discussion as to the feasibility of starting a subscription among the members to raise funds for the election of a monument in honor of Gen. Wayne. The matter was referred to the Board of Managers with power to act.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Montana.—An account of this Society was placed under the Sons of the American Revolution reports on p. 799. It organized February 22, last, when it elected the following officers:

Charles H. Benton, president; John T. Mercer Livingston, first vice-president; Alden J. Bennett, of Virginia City, second vice-president; James F. McClelland, secretary; Charles H. Robinson, historian; James H. Rice, registrar; James M. Burlingame, treasurer; Charles D. Eliot, chaplain.

THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Texas, was organized recently at San Antonio, with charter members, as follows: S. M. Finley, F. H. Finley, of Dallas; Rev. J. B. French, of Fort Worth; Prof. W. J. Battle, of Austin, and the following-named gentlemen of San Antonio: W. P. Finley, S. D. Scudder, H. M. Aubrey, Henry Terrell, C. L. Harwood, Redford Sharpe, John A. Green, Jr., G. Stuart Simons and Dr. Frank Paschal.

Mr. Harwood was elected president of the Society; Mr. Audrey, secretary; Mr. W. P. Finley, treasurer; Mr. Sharpe, registrar, and Rev. French, chaplain.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, held a public meeting in Old South Church, Boston, March 15, when Mr. Edward Webster McGlenen delivered a lecture on "Paul Revere and the 18th of April."

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Maryland, commemorated the anniversary of the Battle of Guilford Court House, in Baltimore, March 15, by holding their annual meeting in Music Hall.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, John Lee Carroll; vice-president, Mr. McHenry Howard; secretary, Mr. Robert Riddell Brown; registrar, Mr. William Hall Harris; treasurer, Mr. William Bowly Wilson; chaplain, the Rev. William Meade Dame.

It was decided this year, as last, to offer a silver and bronze medal of the Society for the best essays on the subject of "The Navy in the Revolution," to be competed for by pupils of the public schools, or colleges and academies receiving State aid. Memorials of Prof. George Huntington Williams, of Johns Hopkins University, Prof. Edward Graham Daves and Mr. Jas. A. Buchanan, deceased members, were read. At the banquet the guest of the evening was Gen. Jos. L. Brent, president of the Society of the Colonial Wars, who made some happy remarks in response to a speech from President John Lee Carroll.

The Society will take no part in the movement inaugurated by the Sons of the American Revolution to erect a monument in Brooklyn, commemorative of the gallant services of the Maryland Line at the battle of Long Island.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York.—The committee having in charge the selection of a suitable building on Fifth avenue for a clubhouse, have decided to rent temporarily a suite of rooms in the Waldorf. There is a possibility that the Society may put up its own building.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in District of Columbia.—The Board of Managers met April 1, and appointed delegates to the meeting of the General Society, April 19, in Boston.

These delegates were instructed to do all in their power to bring about

the union of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. The Society has recently issued its Year-Book for the year ending December 31, 1894. The volume reflects great credit upon the registrar of the Society, Mr. William H. Lowdermilk.

THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will hold its general convention in Boston, April 19.

The following are copies of resolutions adopted and a letter, which were sent to Dr. Smith, in connection with the reception and testimonial to him at Boston, April 3:

Resolved, That the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now convened at the fourth annual meeting in the city of Washington, D. C., from February 19 to 22, 1895, hereby desire to express to the venerable and beloved Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., author of the immortal national hymn, "America," their unbounded veneration, regard and gratitude; and, further

Resolved, That this patriotic body of American women, representing, as it does, the whole country, North, South, East and West, shall voice this expression from the floor of this Congress, that it may be forwarded to him whom we would honor, to be received at the public meeting, April 3, in Boston, Massachusetts, proposed as a tribute and honor by the grateful people of the United States; and, further

Resolved, That these resolutions shall be adopted by a vote which shall be a rising one, that it will best show our veneration and regard.

Signed, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, regent Old Concord Chapter, Massachusetts; Mrs. Person C. Cheney, chairman Advisory Board, New Hampshire; Mrs. Charles Burbank, New York; Mrs. James Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Charles Sweet Jackson, Washington, D. C.

Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution sent the following letter:

PORTLAND, March 30, 1895.

HON. E. S. BARRETT:

DEAR SIR: The Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is in fullest sympathy with those who, on Wednesday, April 3, 1895, will assemble in Music Hall, Boston, to honor the Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., the aged author of our national hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Our hearts have often been stirred by his noble lines, and there is no tribute our countrymen can bring to him on this deeply interesting occasion in which we cannot heartily join. Maine was a part of Massachusetts when the poet was born, and we do not forget that he was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry at Waterville, in this State, and for eight years was pastor of the Baptist Church in that place. Please extend our greetings to him, and also to Mrs. Smith, who is to share with her husband the honors of the day.

Very truly yours,

HENRY S. BURRAGE,

Secretary, Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1776-1812, in Louisiana, assembled at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Harper, April 2, and transacted routine business.

Mrs. R. H. Hadden read the constitution and by-laws of the Association, and it was resolved that they should be read at every annual meeting hereafter.

Mrs. Lewis Graham was urged to accept the regency left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Paul Mount, and her election was unanimous.

They decided that the Association as a body would send a handsome floral design to the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association on Decoration Day.



SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL WARS, in Massachusetts, held a special court in Boston, March 25, over which Capt. A. A. Folsom presided, to commemorate the departure from Boston 150 years ago, of the troops to Louisbourg. There was much general conversation on the bravery of our ancestors, and a paper, written by the secretary, Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins, entitled "Boston and the Louisbourg Expedition of 1745," was read by Mr. S. Arthur Bent.

When the 17th of June arrives, Boston will celebrate not only in Charlestown, but in Cape Breton. A monument is to be unveiled and dedicated that day by the Society of Colonial Wars in the now insignificant town of Louisbourg, on the site of the old citadel and where its ruins may still be traced. The subscriptions for this monument have been gathered by a committee of the General Society of Colonial Wars, and the Massachusetts contributions have been considerable. The Massachusetts branch will send delegates to the unveiling, taking part in the ceremonies with the delegations which are to go from the various other States. The design of the monument was printed in our last December number.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Maryland, held its third annual court in Baltimore, March 25, at Hotel Rennert, over which floated the red cross banner of the Order. The day celebrated was the two hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the landing in Maryland of the Pilgrims at St. Mary's City. Before the banquet a stand of colors, four handsome silk flags, typical of the four periods in the history of Maryland, was presented by Mr. George Norbury Mackenzie on behalf of the subscribers to the "flag fund," and Mr. Mackenzie and the Rev. Henry Watkins Ballantine made addresses. Mr. McHenry Howard accepted the four flags on behalf of the Society.

The election of the following officers was made: Governor, McHenry Howard; deputy-governor, Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent; lieutenant-governor, James Gulain Wilson; secretary, George Norbury Mackenzie; treasurer, John Appleton Wilson; historian, Bennet Bernard Browne; registrar, Henry Ashton Ramsay; assistant secretary, Francis Du Pont Balch; chaplain, Rev. Henry Watkins Ballantine.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Illinois, has issued the first annual publication of its history and membership. By it we learn that in the Illinois Society there are descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley, John Howland, William Leete, Myles Standish, Stephen Hopkins, William Bradford, John Alden and Gov. John Mason.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in New Jersey, at a meeting of the Council held in the office of the adjutant-general of the State, in the Capitol, March 30th. Robert Stockton Green, vice-chancellor and ex-governor of the State, was elected a member.

This distinguished son of New Jersey, receiving lustre from his forefathers, reflects honor on their memories; perpetrating by his services as governor of New Jersey, their records of services to the country as the founders of the colonies of Massachusetts' Bay and Connecticut as the founders of two of our great universities (Harvard and Yale) and as furnishing two of the presidents of Princeton.

Among his ancestors were Gov. Thomas Dudley, second and many times governor of Massachusetts Bay colony, who in 1650 signed the charter of Harvard College; Gov. John Haynes, third governor of Massachusetts Bay colony and governor of the colony of Connecticut; Gov. George Wyllis, governor of colony of Connecticut, 1642; Samuel Wyllis, assistant, colony of Connecticut, thirty-six years; first-named assistant in the royal charter, 1662; commissioner United colonies and one of the founders of Yale College, 1701; fellow of Yale, 1701-1732; Rev. Abraham Pierson, the founder of Newark, N. J., and his son, the Rev. Abraham Pierson, first rector of Yale, and one of its founders; Capt. John Lynde, member of the Council of the colony of Massachusetts Bay by royal charter, 1692; Rev. Jacob Green, graduate Harvard College, president of Princeton College, 1757; member New Jersey Provincial Congress, 1775, chairman of committee that drafted the State Constitution; Rev. Ashbel Green, sergeant in Revolutionary War, graduate Princeton, 1784, chaplain of Congress, 1792, president of Princeton College, 1812; Lieut. Richard Stockton, commissioned by Gov. Nichols, April 22, 1665, lieutenant of the Horse Company of Flushing; Rev. John Woodbridge, assistant, Massachusetts Bay colony, 1683-4.

THE SOCIETY OF "MAYFLOWER" DESCENDANTS.—At the meeting of the founders, held in New York, March 28, the constitution and by-laws reported by the Committee of Seven were accepted and adopted, and the members of the committee were elected as the Board of Seven Assistants, provided for in the by-laws, election of general officers being deferred until the membership has been increased, the Board of Assistants, meanwhile, to have full management. The Board consists of Capt. Richard H. Greene, Edward L. Norton, William Milne Grinnell, J. Bayard Backus, Edward Clinton Lee, Walter S. Allerton and Joseph J. Slocum. After the adjournment of the founders, the Board of Assistants held a meeting, and each member of the Board was appointed chairman of one of the seven general committees authorized by the by-laws. Special committees on insignia and certificate were appointed. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Assistants, held in New York on April 3, several nominations for membership were acted upon, and the constitution and by-laws ordered printed in pamphlet form. The Society is, therefore, now established and in full operation, with a prosperous future in prospect.



THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will hold its National Congress in Faneuil Hall, Boston, April 30. Twenty-seven State societies will be represented at the grand annual banquet. Among the speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Society Sons of the American Revolution; Gen. Horace Porter, president of the National Society; Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, inspector-general of the war department and president of the District of Columbia Society; Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Gov. Greenhalge and Lieut-Gov. Walcott, of Massachusetts.

On May 1 the party will visit Concord, Lexington and vicinity.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, are making great preparations to entertain the delegates to the National Congress, which meets in Boston, April 30.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Louisiana, met in New Orleans, March 26. Mr. Marshal J. Smith, vice-president, presided. A circular was read wherein the members were requested to sign a petition to Congress to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States, and make it a violation of the law for anyone to use that flag as an advertisement. The communication was left on the secretary's desk, where members who wished to sign it could do so, but no action was taken by the chapter. The members of the Daughters of 1776 and 1812 communicated with the division, asking their assistance in raising funds with which the Jackson monument could be completed. This matter was also left to the members themselves.

Resolutions were passed to the memory of Mr. Durant Da Ponte and Col. S. L. James.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in California, had their annual meeting March 15, in San Francisco, and elected the following officers: Lieut.-Col. Edward Hunter, U. S. Army, president; E. W. McKinstry, senior vice-president; Sidney M. Smith, junior vice-president; Capt. F. K. Upham, U. S. Army, secretary; Charles H. Warner, treasurer; Col. A. S. Hubbard, registrar; William S. Moses, marshal.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in District of Columbia, held a meeting at the Ebbitt House, March 13, and selected committees to serve for a year.

The question of the union of the Sons of the Revolution with the Sons of the American Revolution was taken up and the president was authorized to appoint a committee of three to consider the proposed amalgamation. After a spirited discussion a resolution was adopted, recommending to the National Society the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, providing that its president and vice-president shall not be eligible for more than two successive terms.



THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Illinois Commandery, at its monthly meeting, March 14, expressed itself on the flag question. The proposed legislation to prohibit persons using the Stars and Stripes for advertising purposes was considered at a former meeting and a committee appointed to investigate the matter. Maj. D. T. Corbin, chairman of the committee submitted a report in which the committee said no disloyalty or disrespect was intended by such uses of the flag. It was merely a matter of bad taste, and the committee thought it was better to leave it to the good sense of the public than to pass any laws on the subject. The report of the committee was adopted.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, District of Columbia Commandery, held its monthly meeting, April 3, in Willard Hall. Two hundred members were present. After supper, commander of the Kansas State Commandery of the Legion, Kilpatrick, then started the wit of the evening, being introduced to the company by Maj. W. P. Huxford, the recorder of the District Commandery and the chief promoter of the fun for the evening. Superintendent of Public Grounds, Col. Wilson, was introduced and told some of the best stories he collected from the darkies while he was at Vicksburg during the war. Col. Breckinridge made fun of Supt. Wilson's stories, and told some of his own.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, New York Commandery, held its monthly meeting and dinner, April 3, at Delmonico's. Gen. Horace Porter presided. Capt. W. L. Hermance read a paper on "Cavalry of the United States Army in the Rebellion." Capt. A. T. Mahan spoke on "Naval Service Abroad." Among those present were Mayor Strong, Gen. Wager Swayne, A. Noel Blakeman, Capt. L. F. Emilio, Commissioner Brookfield, Rear-Admiral Henry Erben, Gen. George S. Green, and Com. Montgomery Sicard, U. S. Navy.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Colorado Commandery, held a stated meeting at the Grand Hotel, Pueblo, April 9. The "paper" was read by Capt. A. C. Phelps.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Kansas Commandery, held a meeting, April 3, in the reception-room of the Officers' Mess, Fort Leavenworth. Maj. Haskell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice-commander, presided. The attendance was larger than usual and an excellent time was enjoyed by the companions present. Owing to business in Topeka, Capt. Joe Waters was prevented from reading his paper on "Pork and Hard-tack," as had been announced. Among the guests present was Gen. Piersal, of Fort Scott, Kan.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Ohio Commandery, held its regular monthly meeting at the commandery rooms,

Cincinnati, April 3. Junior Vice-Commander Willard Warner, of Chattanooga, Tenn., presided. The feature of the evening was the paper prepared and read by Capt. George A. Thayer, entitled, "Ericsson, the Inventor of the *Monitor*, and His Contributions to the Arts of War and Peace." A new song, by William H. Nelson, "The Last of His Regiment," sung by Mr. Cliff Asbury, was heartily encored. The banquet was very enjoyable. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, was one of the guests.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Michigan Commandery, attended the funeral of Gen. Philip St. George Cooper at Detroit, March 23. He was buried with military honors by four companies from Fort Wayne, commanded by Col. Simon Snyder, U. S. Army, the funeral taking place from Christ Church.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Minnesota Commandery, held its stated military dinner at Minneapolis, April 9. A paper on "Personal recollections of a line officer" was read by Dr. Chester G. Higbee.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, California Commandery, had its stated meeting and banquet, March 16, at Echo Mountain Hotel, on Mt. Lowe, near Pasadena. Many ladies accompanied the Companions and nearly all remained till Monday. Prof. Lowe read a paper on "The Balloon as an adjunct to military operations in the field."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Washington Commandery, will hold its annual meeting and banquet at Tacoma, May 15.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Wisconsin Commandery, held its stated meeting in Milwaukee, April 3. A paper on "Armies of other countries" was read by Dr. Walter Kempster. Under the auspices of the commandery, Grant's birthday will be commemorated by a lecture by Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, at Milwaukee.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION, Iowa Commandery, held its stated meeting at Des Moines, April 9, when Capt. E. L. Marsh read a paper on "Military Discipline."

THE Historical Society of Pennsylvania, April 8, adopted, by a rising vote, a resolution indorsing the bill introduced in the Legislature for the preservation of the historic buildings on Independence Square, at Fifth and Chestnut streets and Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Hampton L. Carson offered the resolution, which extends the hearty sympathy of the Society to Sen. Thomas in his efforts to secure the preservation of the buildings by repealing a section of the Act creating the Public Buildings Commission.

This Act provides that all the buildings on Independence Square, except Independence Hall, shall be torn down as soon as the new City Hall is completed.

Mr. Carson urged the Historical Society to act and not to remain quiet and see the first Capitol of the United States obliterated. From 1790 to

1800, Mr. Carson reminded the Society, the building at Sixth and Chestnut streets was the Capitol of the United States.

Washington and Adams were inaugurated Presidents there, and many of the great debates in the formative period of our history took place in the building. The Supreme Court of the United States sat in the building at Fifth and Chestnut streets for years.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, East Orange, New Jersey, held a social meeting, March 19, at the house of Mrs. Kennedy Dawson. The invitations had a round incendiary sound as the chapter was asked to take part in a "Revolutionary Fagot Party," but the entertainment proved to be a charming affair. Each lady was given a dainty card bearing a number and a tiny bunch of fagots tied with buff and blue. Miss Josephine Canning, who held the first number, came forward and taking a large chair by the open fire, read an interesting account of the Shay's Rebellion. Miss Canning then placed a bundle of the fagots piled in the basket beside the hearth upon the fire, and Miss Stanley took her place, asking which Daughter could tell to what two men we owe the preservation of the codfisheries. She then told the story of the origin of the historic codfish which hangs in the Massachusetts House of Representatives; of the good fight John Adams made at Paris, in 1779, to preserve our rights, and of the later struggle in which John Quincy Adams played such a prominent part.

Miss Adaline Torrey, regent of New Jersey, was the next speaker. Her story was a stirring anecdote of her great-grandfather who was an ensign of nineteen of the battle of White Plains. As the American army retreated he became enraged to see them leave their cannon, and, pausing in the very face of the great oncoming force of enemies, he loaded and fired several times. Ten Hessians seized him, but not before he had killed twelve men. Miss Wiley read a ballad founded upon an anecdote of General Washington.

Mrs. Thomas, regent of the East Orange Chapter, gave an account of the writing of Yankee Doodle and the original version of that famous song.

Two very old letters were read, one describing the daily life of Martha Washington and her simple methodical habits at Mount Vernon. The writer who had been visiting there, told how Mrs. Washington sat with her maids about her, overlooking their work and incessantly busy herself. She spoke of her gay life in New York as her "lost days."

The other letter, which was written by a young girl to her mother, told of an old-time ball, with all the eatables, of costume, music and manners.

Thus with stories, anecdotes and music the afternoon passed, and when the meeting ended all were agreed that it had been both interesting and delightful.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, are making preparations to celebrate April 19, as well as entertain the delegates to the Sons of the Revolution Convention in Boston. They will give a reception

and tea, April 19, at Copley Hall. The officers will be dressed in colonial costume, as will be the assistants, while the young-men assistants will wear the Continental costume of buff and blue. The most interesting feature will be the loan collection of family relics.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York, were entertained, April 5, by Mrs. Heywood C. Brown, at her home in West Eighty-seventh street. Among the guest were the officers of the General Society. Among the ladies who contributed to the programme were: Miss A. W. Sterling, New Jersey, Historian Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. L. E. Shinn, Mrs. E. S. Cory, Miss Fanning and Mrs. Charles Hathaway.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in New York, purpose to commemorate the battle of Lexington. A luncheon and speeches at the Hotel Waldorf on Friday, April 19. The affair is under the management of the treasurer-general, Mrs. Lucretia Steers and Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, secretary-general.

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in New York, met at the residence of Mrs. Wm. W. Hoppin, March 21. The hostess read a paper on "The Peace Conference of 1861." It was originally written by Mrs. Hoppin's husband to read before the Rhode Island Historical Society. Mr. Hoppin's father, the late Governor Hoppin, of Rhode Island, was a member of the conference.

The next meeting of the Dames will take place at the residence of Mrs. A. G. Stout, when the hostess will be the Baroness de Vangrigneuse, a daughter of Mrs. Stout, on April 17th, when Miss Mary Morse will read a paper, and the final meeting for the season—the annual social gathering—will be celebrated in the annex of the Metropolitan Club, April 30.

The series of five lectures before the Society, noticed in our March number, have been well attended. The last was delivered April 1.

On March 28, a delegation was deputed to attend a charter meeting at Philadelphia, and form a chapter there. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. George Brinton Phillips, and the chapter was duly formed. After a short address by the first vice-president of the Society, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, the charter and constitution, beautifully engrossed and bound with the colors of the Society, light blue and white, were presented and the latter was signed by all the members present. A charter meeting was held at which the following-named ladies were elected: Mrs. George McClellan, president; Mrs. Thomas Balch, first vice-president; second vice-president, Mrs. Richard M. Cadwalader; Mrs. Chapman Mitchell, treasurer; Mrs. George Brinton Phillips, secretary; Mrs. James Bouden; Miss Elise Willing Balch, Miss Chew, Mrs. Brinton Coxe, Mrs. Cadwalader, Mrs. George Woolsey Hodge, managers, and Miss Elise Willing Balch as historian.



THE MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION held its annual convention in Phila-



delphia, April 9, "Appomattox Day." It was called to order by Commander C. H. T. Collis, of New York. Capt. Edward English, of Philadelphia, opened the exercises with prayer. Adjutant John D. Terry, of New York, read the minutes of the previous meeting, in that city last October, and Quartermaster James R. Durman presented his report. It was



proposed that the name of the Legion be changed to "Medal of Honor Veterans." This was referred to the Executive Committee. Boston was selected as the place for the next meeting, to be held April 9, 1896. The following officers were elected: Commander, Charles M. Betts, of Philadelphia; senior vice-commander, John H. Cook, of New York; junior vice-commander, Richard S. Stout, of Oswego, N. Y.; chaplain, Edmund English, of Philadelphia.

The banquet of the Legion was held at Dooner's Hotel in the evening. The dining-hall was resplendent with flowers and American flags. Commander-elect Betts occupied the seat of honor. To his right sat Major Veale, and on his left ex-Commander Collis. At the close of the feast Major Veale was presented as toastmaster, and he called upon Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland to speak for "Pennsylvania." Gen. Collis, of New York, gave praise to "Philadelphia;" Gen. L. G. Estes, of Virginia, spoke of "The Union Volunteer," and Amos G. Cummings, of New York, paid tribute to "Appomattox Day." Then there followed songs and reminiscences by Col. John Wainwright, of Wilmington, Del.; Judge Edward Brown, of New York; Maj. M. E. Urell, of Washington; Archibald H. Rowand, of Pittsburg; Gen. Alexander Shaler, of Ridgefield, N. J.; Maj. J. T. Terry, of New York; George Green, of Troy, N. Y.; Lieut. H. P. Haring, of New York; George V. Alvee, of Westfield, Conn., and Thomas Kay, of Philadelphia.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, in Connecticut.—Corrected list of delegates to the General Society: Three of the delegates appointed July 4, 1893, have died, and one has resigned. The following is correct: Col. George Bliss Sanford, U. S. Army; Morris W. Seymour, Mr. James Betts Metcalf, Rev. A. N. Lewis, Mr. William S. Judd.



In our April number we printed a brief history of the Connecticut State Society. In our July number we will give a history of the North Carolina State Society.

THE PENN TABLEAUX.—The founder of the colony of Pennsylvania reached New Castle, on the Delaware, on October 27, 1682. He was welcomed by the Swedish and English settlers, came up the river in an open boat, and landed on the sandy beach at the mouth of Dock creek, near the Blue Anchor Tavern.

It seemed, therefore, very fitting that on the raising of the curtain at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on the evening of March 26, 1895, the first picture in "The Historic Life of Philadelphia" should be "The Landing of William Penn."

The scene was laid on the banks of the Delaware, and a number of Indians were grouped about. From the left came the Committee of Welcome, headed by Capt. William Markham, Penn's cousin and deputy, and Capt. Lasse Cocks. They were followed by James Sandelands and Jasper Yeates, prominent colonists, and Penn's commissioners, Thomas Holmes, John Beazor and Nathaniel Allen. These took up their position on the right, talking together, and yet ever and anon casting glances down the river. The English settlers, then the Swedish, in their richly colored dresses, and finally some Friends began to appear. These all lined the banks of the river, eagerly looking for the approaching boat which was bringing William Penn to the fair province which had been granted to him by Charles II. As the boat appeared, cheers arose, and Cocks and the committee made their way through the crowd to the landing-place. Penn stepped on shore and grasped Markham's hand. Nicholas Waln was the first to land after the proprietor; he was followed by his daughter; Dr. Thomas Wynne, his wife and daughter, Rebecca Wynne; also Mrs. Wynne's two daughters by a former marriage, Jane and Marjory Maud; John Fisher, John Salter, David Ogden, Valentine Hollingsworth and his wife; William Bradford, the printer of the colony, and many others.

Among the colonists who were waiting on the shore we may make special mention of Jöram Kyn, the founder of Upland, and his wife; John Mifflin and his wife, Mrs. Jasper Yeates and her daughter, Miss Britton, Anthony Morris, James Claypoole and Nicholas Newlin.

The whole scene was a varied one, and, though the costumes were, as a general rule, cool and subdued in color, the Swedish dresses threw warmer tones into the picture, and pretty girls looked still prettier in the dainty gray dresses and becoming close-fitting caps of the Society of Friends. Nor must the Indians be forgotten, whose dresses were among the handsomest worn, and showed how perfectly in keeping they must have been with the hues of the primeval forests.

The second scene was that of the famous treaty of 1683. In the middle of the stage rose the far-famed elm, and near it sat or stood many of the children of the forest. Their sachems soon appeared, greeting each other as they met, and Penn and his friends came later to ratify the treaty by which the Indian chiefs handed over their land. Penn was accompanied by his interpreter, his cousin, Markham, his commissioners, Beazor and Allen, and his friend, Nicholas Waln. The peace-pipe was smoked, the treaty parchment marked with the totems of the sachems, and pelts of

wild animals were exchanged for beads and other things admired by the Indians.

The third scene introduced us to a room in Carpenter's "Slate-roof House," Penn's dwelling in 1700, the occasion being a gathering of Mr. and Mrs. Penn's friends to offer their congratulations on the birth of John Penn, "the American." On the curtains being drawn back, Mrs. Penn was seen sitting by the cradle, rocking it gently with her foot, and talking to her husband; near her stood a pretty little Swedish nurse, and around the fireplace sat Mrs. Penn's friends, Mrs. Wynne and Mrs. Mifflin. Miss Letitia Penn, at her tea table in the centre of the room, was chatting with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shippen. The silver on Letitia Penn's tea table was the old Penn silver, handed down in the family, and many of the knee and shoe buckles worn that evening had actually belonged to the people represented in the tableaux.

Soon a knock announced the arrival of more friends, and the maid, throwing open the door, ushered in Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Yeates and their daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Penn advanced to meet their guests, and bows and courtesies were exchanged. Mrs. Penn then led Mrs. Yeates to admire her small son, while Mr. Penn and Mr. Yeates and his daughters joined the group at the tea table. In a few moments Isaac Norris, Thomas Lloyd and Nathaniel Allen entered. Then came Dr. and Miss Wynne, and Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, followed by Mr. and Miss Waln, Mr. and Mrs. James Logan and their daughters, Anthony Morris, Miss Britton, David Ogden, James Claypoole, John Beazor and Nicholas Newlin.

Tea, cake and wine were handed round, and much pleasant conversation ensued between Mr. and Mrs. Penn and their friends. Finally, Mr. Waln approached Mrs. Penn, who now held her son in her arms, raised his glass and proposed the health of John Penn; all responded, and the curtain fell on this last of the Penn tableaux.

It was a happy idea of Mrs. C. C. Harrison to have these scenic pictures of the "Historic Life of Philadelphia." With the exception of Markham, Holmes, Beazor and Cocks, all the men and women whose names have been mentioned were represented by lineal descendants or members of their families, and it is pleasant to feel that the ties and friendships formed so many years ago by the founders of the city of Philadelphia and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania are kept up to-day by their descendants.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

WINGFIELD.—About 1750-60, two brothers, James and Edward Bullock, married two sisters supposed to be daughters of Governor Wingfield, of Virginia. The son of one couple, Edward P. Bullock, married Elizabeth Fontaine, of Louisville, Ky. She died, leaving two very small children, who were brought up by the Fontaines entirely apart from the Wingfield and Bullock families. The daughter, Mary Bullock, married Maj. Thomas Hart Shelby, son of Governor Isaac Shelby. The grandchildren of this Mary Bullock would be exceedingly pleased to find the families of Wingfield and Bullock from whom they descended.

CORLISS.—Replying to the statement of Henry S. Jackson, December number, page 396, I will say that George Corliss, who came to this country in 1639, took the land at Haverhill, Mass., built thereon a house. This property has been in the family ever since—256 years. I, therefore, "go him *four* better."

A. W. CORLISS,
Captain Eighth U. S. Infantry.

GREEN.—Information wanted of the Green family, of Chester and Delaware counties, Pa., prior to 1800. All persons having accounts of intermarriages, or deeds, letters, or old documents of any description, mentioning or referring to any one of this name, are respectfully asked to communicate with the undersigned,

1415 Vine street, Phila.

FRANK D. GREEN.

SCARBOROUGH.—In response to query, February number, page 567, I will say that William Scarborough, of Savannah, Ga., was doubtless a descendant of Capt. Edmund Scarburg, or Scarborough, as the name first appears on the records of this county (Northampton). He died between 1634 and 1635, and left sons and daughters. His wife's maiden name is unknown, but her Christian name was Hannah. Their son, Col. Edmund Scarboug, was one of the most prominent and ablest men of his day—surveyor-general of Virginia, member of House of Burgesses for many years, and commander-in-chief of all the inhabitants of the eastern shore. The crest mentioned corresponds to that of Col. Edmund Scarburg, still in existence here. Some branches of the family retained the old spelling of Scarborough, and others, the direct descendants of Col. Edmund, all spell it, I think, Scarburg. One branch is in Maryland, *Scarborough*; another branch, *Scarborough*, is in South Carolina, and this branch is probably nearer ancestors to Mr. William Scarborough, of Savannah, than the Maryland branch. A complete genealogy could doubtless be made out. I have considerable information about the family in notes made during the past nine years.

THOMAS T. UPSHUR.

HARRISON (see page 94).—I have spent considerable time in looking up this very point, and I can give the inquirer a good deal of information. I am confident that I have the correct genealogy of James Harrison, and I expect soon to be able to prove it by publishing data, as well as certain old family papers.

CHAMPE CARTER McCULLOCH,

Fort Ringgold, Texas.

Lieut. and Asst. Surg. U. S. Army.

BURNETT.—Robert Burnett, "commonly designed Lethintie, one of the proprietors of the province of East New Jersey," so described in his will, dated November 4, 1712, and proved at Burlington, November 16, 1714, left sons, Alexander, John, Robert and Patrick. The eldest son apparently moved to Barbadoes, and with his family, as the last heard of him he was then residing there. John had two sons, both of whom *d. s. p.* Did the younger two, Robert and Patrick, leave issue? Robert Burnett was kin of the Burnetts of Leys, and bore the same arms as those of Bishop Gilbert Burnett. On March 23, 1682-3, he purchased John Heywood's twenty-fourth of East New Jersey, and on December 20, 1683, purchased the one-half of Clement Humsted's twenty-fourth, thus becoming proprietor of one-sixteenth of the province. By Act of Assembly in 1718 trustees were appointed to sell "all Robert Burnett's estate." He left two married daughters.

CLARK (see page 570).—Joseph Clark, *b.* September 21, 1760; *m.* Mary, daughter of William and Sarah Masters, and also *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Fields. Children of Mary: Joseph; Benjamin; Thomas Masters, *d.* August 27, 1798; Elizabeth; William Masters, *b.* August 24, 1802, *d.* September 3, 1807, and Sarah. Children of Elizabeth: John Field, *b.* September 3, 1809, *d.* January 19, 1836; Fanny; Charles; Mary, and William Wilson.

2215 Spruce street, Phila.

CHARLES DAVIS CLARK.

CALVERT (see p. 491).—In replying to this query I quote *Notes and Queries*, series 11, vol. 12, p. 343:

"Sir George Calvert, knight, *m.* in 1604, Anne dau. of George Mynne, of Hertingfordbury, Herts. Her ladyship died 8 Aug., 1622, in the 43rd year of her age, & was buried in the Church at Hertingfordbury, where a tablet was erected to her memory, with an inscription, from which it appears that she left the following children: Cecil, eldest son; Leonard, first governor of Maryland, *d.* 9 June, 1647; George went to Maryland with Leonard in 1633; was one of the Council, & died, it is supposed, in Virginia; Francis, *d. s. p.*; Henry; John, *d.* before 1632; Anne, married William Peasely, resided in London in 1642; Dorothy; Elizabeth; Grace, *m.* Sir Robert Talbot of Kildare, Ireland, Bart., father of Richard Earl, of Tyrconnel; Helen. In Feb. 1625 (N. S.) nearly 3 years after Lady Calvert's decease, Sir George was created Baron Baltimore, & contracted a second marriage, as I infer from the fact that I find: Philip (who is not enumerated among the children of Lady Calvert), called 'half brother' of Cecil. He was Secretary of the province in 1656, & Governor from 1660 to

1662. I presume he remained in Maryland, as a Philip Calvert was Commissioner in 1668 for determining the boundary at Watkins Point.

"Lord Baltimore, dying in 1632, was buried in Fleet street, in the chancel of St. Dunstan's in the West, & succeeded by his eldest son.

"Cecil Calvert, 2^d Lord Baltimore, *m.* Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour (after whom Anne Arundel county, Maryland, is called). This lady died in 1639, leaving one son.

"Charles Calvert, 3^d Lord Baltimore, born in 1631; was Governor of Maryland from 1662 to 1676. He returned to England in 1676, but went back to Maryland & administered the government there from Feb. 1681 to 1684, in which last-mentioned year he again arrived in England. At the Revolution he adhered to the new dynasty; was commissioned brigadier-general May 30, 1696, and major-general January 1, 1707. His children were: Cecil, who died a minor, and Benedict Leonard.

"Charles, 3^d Lord Baltimore, died 20th February, 1714-15, & was buried in St. Pancras Church, Middlesex. He was succeeded by

"Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord Baltimore, who married in 1698, Lady Charlotte Lee, eldest dau. of Edward, first Earl of Litchfield, & grand-dau. of Charles II. & the Duchess of Cleveland. Their children were: Charles; Benedict Leonard, F. R. S., M. P., for Harwich, Governor of Maryland from 1727 to Sept. 1731, *d. s. p.* 1732 in England; Edward Henry, President of the Council of Maryland, *d. s. p.*; Cecil, *b.* 1702, *d.* 1765, without legitimate issue; Charlotte, twin with Cecil, married Thomas Brerewood, *d.* Dec. 1744; Jane, *b.* 1703; Barbara, *b.* 1704, died an infant. Benedict Leonard, 4th Lord Baltimore, who was the first to conform to the Church of England, enjoyed the title not quite two months. He died 16 April, 1715, & was buried at Epsom. The dowager baroness survived him until 20th July, 1731, & was buried at Woodford. His lordship was succeeded by

"Charles Calvert, 5th Lord Baltimore, 29 Sept. 1699. In 1731 he was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to Frederick Prince of Wales, & in December of the same year was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. His lordship went to Maryland in 1732, & administered the government of that province until June, 1733, when he returned to England; in 1734 he was elected to represent St. Germans, Cornwall; in 1736 was constituted warden of the Stannaries; in 1740, steward of Rennington Manor, Surrey; in 1741 & 1747, elected representative of Surrey; in March, 1741, appointed commissioner of the admiralty, which he resigned in April, 1745, & was made cofferer of the Prince of Wales's household, & surveyor-general of the Duchy Lands in Cornwall. On the 20th July, 1730, his lordship married Mary, daughter of Sir Theodore Janssen of Wimbledon, Surrey, Bart., on whom a jointure of £800 a year was settled."

Also see Browning's *Americans of Royal Descent*, third edition (1894), Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland* (1754), Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees* and the *American Heraldic Journal*, vol. III.

Philadelphia.

R. WINDER JOHNSON.

BARR.—Can anyone tell me the lineage of, or give me any information in regard to, David and Adam Barr, two brothers who came to this country from Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled near Elkton, Cecil county, Md? David was born in 1705.

THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG (see p. 568).—In the February number is a brief sketch by Gen. C. W. Darling, of Utica, on "The First American Flag." In that sketch mention is made of the bloody battle of Orishang, and that Sir John Johnson and his Tories were completely routed and driven across the river by Col. Willett, and that over the captured battle-flags of the enemy the Americans raised an uncouth flag, intended to represent the American flag, adopted by Congress the previous June 14. As the site of Fort Stannix is within the corporate limits of this city, and within a stone's throw of the place where this is written, please permit me to publish in your columns the following, relative to that battle and that flag:

The battle of Orishang was fought August 6, 1777, six miles easterly of the business portion of the present city of Rome. That battle was commenced at 10 in the forenoon, and lasted until late in the afternoon. Sir John Johnson's camp, where the fort was invested (August 2), was south-easterly of the fort, at the bend of the Mohawk, near where the Central Railroad bridge now crosses that river, and so continued during the siege. Early in the morning of August 6 the garrison saw the Tories and the Indians going from their camp towards Orishang. The cause of such a movement was unknown to the garrison, but the fact was Sir John Johnson and Brant had received news of Gen. Herkimer's advance with 800 militia to the relief of the fort, and those two leaders, with troops, proceeded to the Orishang battle-ground to ambuscade and surprise the advancing militia. That surprise was complete; history has recorded the details of that conflict. At 3 that afternoon Col. Willett sallied from the fort with 150 men, attacked the camp of Sir John Johnson, drove some of the forces left there by Sir John across the river, scattered the rest, and returned to the fort with captured battle-flags, twenty-one wagon-loads of camp equipage, baggage and munitions of war, and with Sir John's private papers. The victors were so elated with their success they improvised the rude flag, mentioned by Gen. Darling, ran it up on a flag-staff on the walls of the fort, mounted the ramparts and gave three cheers that could have been heard for miles. That flag, rude as it was, was red, white and blue, and it is claimed was the first one of the kind unfurled to the breeze after the adoption by Congress of the National flag. That uncouth flag was not long preserved, and disappeared from view soon after it was first unfurled. There was a flag, however, which has been preserved, and is in possession of Mrs. Abraham Lansing, of Albany, a granddaughter of Gen. Gansevoort, who commanded at Fort Stannix at the time of its siege. That flag was a *State* flag, and belonged to the Third New York regiment, of which Gansevoort was colonel, and was all through the Revolutionary War, and was at the siege of Yorktown and the taking of Cornwallis. That flag was displayed at the Orishang Centennial of 1877, and the remarks of the late Gov. Seymour on that occasion show the difference between the two flags, viz., the

one rudely improvised for the occasion, as above stated, and the one belonging to Gen. Gansevoort's Third New York regiment. Those two flags, and their history, and the incidents connected with them, are often confounded with each other, and apt to mislead.

Rome, N. Y.

D. E. WAGER.

FONES-WINTHROP-FEKE—HALLETT—UNDERHILL—ALSOP.—Thomas Fones, of London, Eng., *m.* first Anna, a daughter of Adam Winthrop, of Groton Manor, Eng., and secondly Priscilla; by his first wife he had, among other children, a daughter Elizabeth, who was born at Groton Manor, and who *m.* April 25, 1629, Henry Winthrop, second son of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, and a grandson of Adam Winthrop, above mentioned; Henry was accidentally drowned at Salem, Mass., the day after his arrival in New England, July 2, 1630; his widow, with the only child of this marriage, Martha Johanna, *b.* May 9, 1630, who *m.* about 1646 Thomas Lyon, of Stamford, Conn., and Margaret, the wife of Gov. John Winthrop, of Massachusetts, landed in Boston in November, 1631. Elizabeth Fones-Winthrop *m.* secondly, 1632, Lieut. Robert Feke (Feake, Feek, Feeke, Fekes, Feeck, Feac), of Watertown, Mass., who, in conjunction with Capt. Daniel Patrick, invested largely in lands in and about Greenwich, Conn.; by this marriage she had a number of children, one of whom, Elizabeth, *b.* 1633, *d.* 1674, *m.* 1658 Capt. John Underhill, of New England fame; a daughter of this marriage, Hannah Underhill, *b.* February 10, 1666, *d.* August 23, 1757, *m.* Richard Alsop, of Newtown, Long Island, N. Y. Elizabeth Fones-Winthrop-Feke *m.*, thirdly, William Hallett, *b.* 1616, in Dorsetshire, Eng., *d.* 1706, who, a few years after his marriage, became the owner of a large tract of land, including what is now Ravenswood, Astoria and a part of Long Island City, N. Y.; their eldest child, William, was born in 1748. When and where were William Hallett and Elizabeth Fones-Winthrop-Feke married? When and where did Richard Alsop marry Hannah Underhill?

JAY.—In reply to query, requesting names of the children of John Jay, of New York, first chief justice of United States: Gov. John Jay, *b.* 1745, *d.* 1829, *m.* April 28, 1774, Sarah Van Brugh, daughter of Gov. William Livingston, of New Jersey, and had by her, who *d.* 1802: Peter Augustus, *b.* 1777, *d.* 1843; Susan, *b.* 1780, *d.* young; Maria, *b.* 1782, *d.* 1856, *m.* Goldborough Banyer; Ann, *b.* 1783, *d.*, *unm.*, 1856; William, *b.* 1789, *d.* 1858; Sarah Louisa, *b.* 1792, *d.*, *unm.*, 1818. The pedigree of the family may be found in Bolton's "History of Westchester Co., N. Y.," vol. II (1881) and Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent," 3d edition (1894).

New York.

WILLIAM JAY.

DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT.—Please explain the difference between a deputy and an assistant, both of which are mentioned in the early colonial records. The qualification clauses of some of the patriotic societies permit eligibility under ancestors who have served in these civil positions.

C. A.

ASSISTANTS AND DEPUTIES.—In a "History of Plymouth Plantation," by William Bradford, the second governor of the colony, Mass. Hist. Soc. Colls., vol. 3, 4th series, Boston, 1856, page 101, says (1621): "Shortly after William Bradford was chosen Governor in his stead, and . . . Isaak Allerton was chosen to be an Assistant unto him, who, by renewed election every year, continued sundry years together . . ." Page 156 (A. D. 1624): "The time of new election of their officers for this year being come and ye number of their people increased and their troubles and occasions therewith the Governor desired to chainge ye persons, as well as renew ye election; and also to add more Assistants to ye Governor for help, counsell and ye better carrying on of affairs . . . The issue was that as before there was but one Assistant they now chose 5 . . . and afterward they increased them to 7, which course hath continued to this day."

A glance at the volumes of the "Plymouth Colony Records" will show that these assistants were the law-makers, the court, distributed the lands and regulated the affairs of the colony. They were subsequently supplemented by the representatives or House of Deputies or General Assembly. For instance, in Rhode Island, see "Annals of Providence," by William R. Staples, Prov., 1843, page 312: ". . . in the charter granted to this State, then Colony, in the fifteenth year of King Charles 2d . . . it is ordained and declared that forever hereafter, twice in every year . . . the Assistants and such of the freemen of the said company, not exceeding six persons for Newport, four persons for each of the respective towns of Providence, Portsmouth and Warwick, and two persons for each other place, town or city, who shall be from time to time thereunto elected or deputed by the major part of the freemen of the respective towns . . . shall have a general meeting or assembly, then and there to consult, advise and determine, in and about the affairs and business of the said company or plantation."

"In virtue of this clause your committee are of opinion that the town of Providence hath a constitutional right to send four deputies to the General Assembly of this State."

On pages 100, 101 in the "Articles of Agreement . . . upon the re-uniting of the Colony of Providence Plantations" (1654) I find: "Thirdly, We agree that the General Court of this Colony, or General Assembly to transact all affairs except election, as making of laws, trial of general officers, &c., shall be held by six Commissioners chosen by each town of the Colony."

On page 645 is a "List of the Representatives in the General Assembly, 1664, First Session."

I have several times been asked by both ladies and gentlemen for an explanation of the above, and have replied with the foregoing quotations, &c. Mr. Crawford Arnold, on receipt of such reply, recently suggested that it would be a very desirable thing (and his opinion was endorsed by Miss Annie H. Wharton, the authoress of "Through Colonial Doorways," &c., a member of the Colonial Dames, and one who has given much attention to the preparation and examination of applicants' claims) to insert

the above query and reply in *THE HISTORICAL REGISTER*. It appears to me that his suggestion is a good one and would be appreciated by your numerous readers who are preparing claims in the various patriotic societies. Philadelphia.

EDWARD CLINTON LEE.

CHEESEMAN.—In reply to inquiry on page 489, January number, write to Dr. Timothy Matlock Cheeseman, No. 46 East Twenty-ninth street, New York.

S. W. J.

DELAPLAIN—NEVILLE—VAN VERN.—Information wanted of these families, names of the wives of John Price, who *d.* at Valley Forge during the Revolutionary War.

HUBBELL (see page 194).—In the October number I furnished a list of eleven descendants of Richard Hubbell who served as commissioned officers during the Revolution, which was followed in December by a similar roster of the descendants of Edward Jackson, numbering thirteen. Additional research and correspondence have enabled me to add two names to my list, thus bringing a tie with the Jacksons.

No. 12. Jesse Hubbell. Ensign Fifth New York Continental Line, served three years; dates not recorded; also lieutenant of lines under Capt. Job Wright and Lieut.-Col. Marinus Willett, raised for defense of New York frontier for eight months, April 28, 1781.

Information furnished by State librarian of New York.

No. 13. Comfort Hubbell, *b.* 1729, *d.* 1797. Ensign Eleventh company, Thirteenth regiment Connecticut militia, January 8, 1778, to ———.

From records of the General Assembly of Connecticut and family records.

I think Mr. Jackson's list, giving the names of nine Jacksons who were members of the Cincinnati, must remain unparalleled. But five of the Hubbells were eligible to the Order by having served the requisite period in the Continental line, and but one actually joined.

The following is a list of the descendants of Richard Hubbell, who held colonial commissions. It is confined to the colony of Connecticut, but it is my belief that the records of Massachusetts would add to the list.

1. John Hubbell, *b.* 1652, *d.* 1690. Lieutenant in Capt. Ebenezer Johnson's company, which marched for the relief of Albany against the French and Indians in 1690; died in active service. His commission, made in manuscript and signed by Gov. Robert Treat, is preserved by his descendants.
2. Richard Hubbell, *b.* 1654, *d.* 1738. Ensign Stratfield company 1709; lieutenant 1713.
3. Samuel Hubbell, *b.* 1657, *d.* 1713. Ensign Stratfield company 1708; lieutenant 1709.
4. Richard Hubbell, *b.* 1684, *d.* 1758. Lieutenant Rifton company, town of Stratford, 1728. Commission, signed by Governor Talcott, preserved. Captain 1737.
5. Daniel Hubbell, *b.* 1691, *d.* 1735. Lieutenant Stratfield company 1729; captain 1731.

6. Ephraim Hubbell, *b.* 1694, *d.* 1780. Ensign Stratfield company 1731; lieutenant 1734; captain 1745.
7. Eleazur Hubbell, *b.* 1700, *d.* 1780. Lieutenant North Fairfield company 1740; captain 1750.
8. Samuel Hubbell, *b.* 1714, *d.* 1784. Ensign Kent company 1753; lieutenant 1755; first lieutenant Third company of the Third regiment, raised to go in the expedition against Crown Point, 1755; first lieutenant Fifth company First regiment, raised for same war, 1756; first lieutenant Fifth company Fourth regiment 1757; captain 1759.
9. Eleazur Hubbell, *b.* 1739, *d.* 1810. Lieutenant (company and date of commission not given in Year-Book of Society of Colonial Wars, from which his name is taken).
10. Gresham Hubbell, *b.* —, *d.* —. Captain of North Stratford company 1758.
11. John Hubbell, *b.* 1734, *d.* 1810. Lieutenant in Second troop of Horse, Fourth regiment, 1769. The captain of this troop was Gold Sellick Silliman, who, during the Revolution, was brigadier-general commanding the Connecticut militia.

Excepting the case of No. 9, Eleazer Hubbell, the above list is taken from the official colonial records of Connecticut.

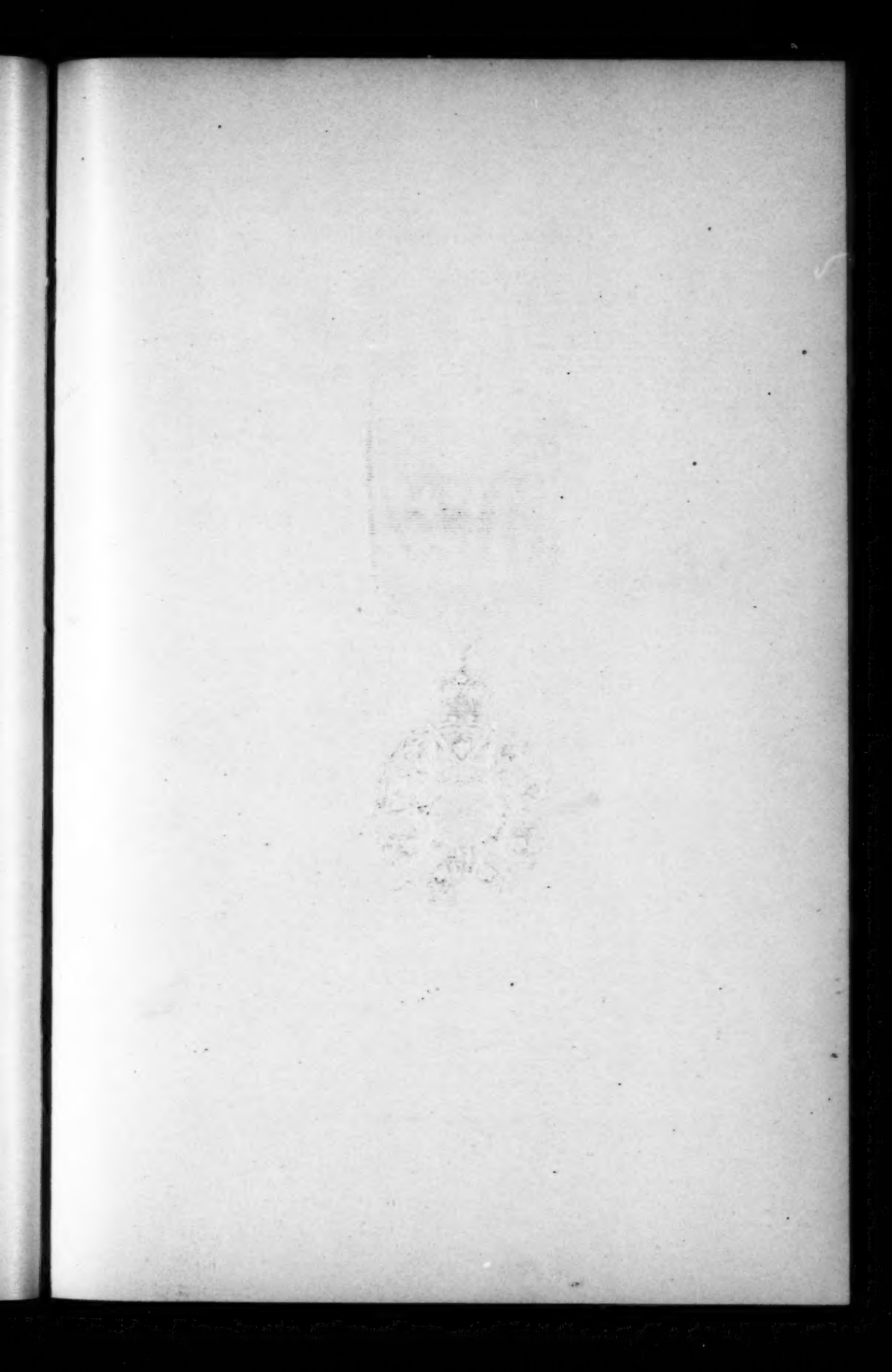
H. W. HUBBELL, Captain First Artillery.

Fort Wadsworth, N. S. H., March 12, 1895.

THOMSON.—Information wanted of ancestry of Joshua Jones Thomson, a Quaker. He had four children—two boys and two girls. One of the sons, John, was commander of a vessel that traveled to the West Indies; the other son, Thomas, assisted his father in his business, which was cooperage and a packer of meat. Joshua Jones Thomson owned some seven acres of ground in Philadelphia, known as Spring Garden, and during his lifetime gave the butchers of Philadelphia privilege of killing on it free of charge. Thomas Thomson married a Quaker lady named Amy Jones, and had one son, Joshua Jones Thomson. When he became 28 years old he emigrated to Cincinnati, in the year 1818. His father died in Philadelphia of yellow fever in the year of 1798. Any information would interest the remaining heirs of Joshua J. Thomson.

MITCHELL.—Information wanted of descendants of Nathaniel Mitchell of Sussex county, Delaware, and Governor of the State in 1805.

SMITH.—Record wanted of the descendants of Rev. Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith (1750–1819), president of Princeton College, N. J.





Insignia of the
Society of Colonial Wars.